

Habib, Lebanese Meet on New PLO Exit Plan

**Sharply Worded Reagan Message
Reportedly Is Delivered to Begin**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
JERUSALEM. — President Reagan has sent Prime Minister Menachem Begin a sharp message demanding an immediate end to hostilities in the Lebanese capital, the Israeli press has reported. The reports said the message used "very unpleasant terms."

While there were reports that Israel appeared to be heading for a collision with its closest ally, the Cabinet met in special session Thursday night after Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir said publicly that President Reagan had not threatened Israel with reprisals because of the Israeli activity in Beirut.

Mr. Shamir, speaking after his return from talks in Washington, said the tone of the letter Mr. Reagan sent Prime Minister Menachem Begin on Wednesday was "vigorous" but did not contain "threatening language."

Mr. Shamir said that the possibility of U.S. sanctions against Israel if there was a final assault on Beirut did not come up in his talks in Washington.

In Washington, Julius Berman, a Jewish leader in the United States, said Secretary of State George P. Shultz, Vice President Bush and Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, said at a meeting of Jewish leaders that the Reagan administration had not considered sanctions against Israel.

The White House press secretary, Larry M. Speakes, declined to confirm the report, saying the meeting was "off the record."

Another report in Israel spoke of a stormy meeting Wednesday night between Defense Minister Ariel Sharon, the architect of the invasion, and William Brown, the U.S. chargé d'affaires.

The Israeli Cabinet met Thursday night for a report from Mr. Shamir. The Cabinet also discussed Israel's reaction to a UN Security Council call for the stationing of international cease-fire observers in Beirut.

U.S. sources said Washington was angered by the Israeli attacks in Beirut that hampered negotiations by the special U.S. envoy in the Middle East, Philip C. Habib.

The fighting has not derailed the negotiations but has certainly slowed down the diplomatic process, a U.S. diplomat said.

Formal Decision Promised

Foreign Ministry sources also reiterated Mr. Begin's assertion that any full-scale invasion against Palestine Liberation Organization strongholds in West Beirut would be preceded by a formal Cabinet decision.

Officials said the objective continues to be one of exerting pressure on the PLO until it agrees to leave Lebanon under a negotiated settlement.

"We are trying to create a condition which will make them [the guerrillas] understand that their options are limited to one — leave Lebanon," an official from the Foreign Ministry said.

Officials denied that Israel intends to capture all of West Beirut by stages, interrupted by short-lived cease-fires.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Military Moving Closer To Control in Panama

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

PANAMA — A year after the death of Panama's longtime leader, Brig. Gen. Omar Torrijos, the National Guard has moved closer to direct rule of the country after apparently deposing President Arístides Rojo.

Mr. Rojo, who was named president by Gen. Torrijos in 1978, resigned last Friday, citing health reasons, under pressure from the National Guard and was succeeded by Vice President Ricardo de la Espriella. But the head of the 10,000-member National Guard, Brig. Gen. Rubén Darío Paredes, has made little attempt to disguise the fact that he is very much in charge.

Less than an hour after Mr. de la Espriella's inauguration, Gen. Paredes held a news conference at which he made a series of "recommendations" and "suggestions" to the new president, all of which have apparently been followed. He also announced a seven-day suspension of publication by the country's press.

"They went to such an effort to make the changeover look constitutional," a foreign diplomat said. "Then Paredes behaved as if he'd just carried out a coup."

Gen. Paredes, 48, who assumed command of the National Guard in March after toppling Gen. Torrijos' immediate successor, Col. Florencio Flores, emphasized that general elections would be held on schedule in 1984. The general hopes to be the principal candidate.

In the meantime, top officers of



An Israeli soldier falls after being hit by PLO sniper fire. The two soldiers were engaged Wednesday at the Galerie Saman crossing of the Green Line, which divides East and West Beirut.

Reagan, Fearful of Begin Backlash, Hasn't Found Way to Restrain Him

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The sharp Israeli thrust into West Beirut, coming so quickly after President Reagan's blunt warnings to Israel to uphold the cease-fire in Lebanon, underscores Mr. Reagan's frustrating failure for more than a year to find a way to restrain Israeli military actions.

High officials say the president and his advisers were particularly disturbed that the Israeli assault came at the very moment that Philip C. Habib, the special envoy, felt on the verge of striking a deal for evacuation of Palestinian guerrillas from Beirut.

Some of the president's advisers were fearful that the Israeli, or perhaps Defense Minister Ariel Sharon, operating independently, might be deliberately undercutting the Habib mission.

The president's problem is that he needs strong leverage to force Prime Minister Menachem Begin into realizing the political costs of an all-out assault on Beirut without so offending the sensitivities of the Israeli leader that he would give the final go-ahead.

The most obvious leverage, officials acknowledge, is to hold up the flow of arms to Israel, and the president and his advisers are once again considering such sanctions to drive home Washington's anger and alarm. But Mr. Reagan's experience with sanctions has not been satisfying.

Twice last year, he suspended deliveries of jet planes to Israel, once after Israeli air raids on an Iraqi nuclear reactor and once after raids on Palestinian areas around Beirut. But he lifted the

suspensions so quickly that his show of toughness did not become a real deterrent to Mr. Begin.

Even before the latest outburst, the administration had suspended shipment of cluster munitions to Israel and had delayed the required formal notification to Congress of a scheduled sale of 75 F-16 jet aircraft starting in 1985. But otherwise, the regular arms flow has continued.

In the heat of crisis, senior officials fear, a new half of arms ship-

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ments might backfire, touching off precisely the kind of all-out assault on West Beirut that the administration wants to prevent in order to allow a negotiated evacuation of Beirut by the Palestine Liberation Organization fighters.

Some congressional critics, such as Sen. John Glenn, Democrat of Ohio, contend that Mr. Reagan's problems with the Israeli leaders today stem from his failure to take tough, clear-cut positions on the acceptable use of U.S. arms with Mr. Begin in their meetings in September and June.

Moreover, high officials say the president and his advisers believe that Washington's most powerful leverage is "our relationship" to Israel.

Thus far, the president has chosen to rely on what is described as a very stern personal message to Mr. Begin to halt the fighting right away, with the warning that further "unnecessary bloodshed" might put the relationship between the two countries in "jeopardy."

Mr. Reagan's message, well-placed officials said, did not specifically threaten sanctions against Israel, but it was said to have been forcefully blunter than the president's public statement, which asserted the "absolute necessity of reestablishing and maintaining a strict cease-fire in place."

"We were not as tough on them as we wanted them to think we were — not as good a friend as they wanted us to be," said William B. Quandt, a Middle East specialist who served on the national security staff of President Jimmy Carter. "So they came into this year not taking us very seriously. And on Lebanon, once the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai was completed last April, they felt that if they did not actually have a green light from us, they had a yellow light, not a red one."



Ricardo de la Espriella

the National Guard, Panama's only armed force, are expected to play a greater role in day-to-day government, although Mr. de la Espriella's new Cabinet, announced Tuesday, is made up entirely of civilians. Jorge Ilueca, the acting vice president, was confirmed as foreign minister.

"The responsibility of everything that happens now will fall directly on the national guard," said Luis Martínez, publisher of the opposition daily, Ya. "They've taken charge. They've taken off their mask."

The removal of President Rojo, which was the subject of speculation even before Gen. Torrijos in 1978, died in a plane crash on July 31 of last year, nevertheless appears to have been generally welcomed. His relations with the National Guard's general staff were never good, and he was also widely blamed for an economic crisis, several corruption scandals and a recent 31-day strike by the country's teachers.

In a statement, five opposition parties strongly criticized the closing of the country's newspapers but welcomed Gen. Paredes' call for some changes in the constitution, the naming of a new electoral tribunal and the arrest or dismissal of public officials responsible for corruption.

Officials here believe that the Reagan administration, which openly disapproved of Mr. Rojo's leftist foreign policy, was pleased by the shake-up. Only last week, during a visit to Venezuela, Mr. Rojo renewed his call for creation of a regional organization that would exclude the United States

and include Cuba in reprisal for Washington's support of Britain in the Falklands crisis.

At a news conference Monday, President de la Espriella said that Panama's traditional foreign policy would be maintained. He added that no hemispheric organization should be formed without the United States, and he hinted strongly that Panama would play a less active role in Central America than it has.

"Clearly Panama has moved to the right," a foreign diplomat said, "but no one knows yet just how far to the right." Yet it is still far from clear whether the new president, a 47-year-old former banker, will be able to exercise his influence outside economic areas.

Asked whether he interpreted Gen. Paredes' "recommendations" as orders, he said, "I continue to believe they were suggestions." He nevertheless told friends in private that he was opposed to the suspension of the country's newspapers this week.

But the sources added that such a meeting might be difficult to arrange, because several international meetings are scheduled through the end of the year. These include the United Nations General Assembly session, the summit next month of nonaligned nations and a

French-African summit in October in Kinshasa, Zaire.

TRIPOLI, Libya — The 19th annual summit conference of the Organization of African Unity failed to open as scheduled Thursday, despite the presence of 17 African chiefs of state or heads of government.

For the first time since the organization was founded in 1963, the annual gathering of Africa's leaders was unable to assemble the two-thirds quorum required under the OAU charter.

Nineteen of the 50 member states were boycotting the summit to protest the admission of the Polisario movement in the Moroccan-annexed Western Sahara as a full member.

Those who came to the summit held an unofficial private meeting to discuss how to resolve the deadlock. Delegation sources said some leaders urged a simple postponement of the summit, while the Libyan leader, Col. Moamer Qadhafi, and others wanted to go ahead despite the lack of quorum.

[Conference sources said that if a quorum were unattainable, the heads of state and government present would probably assess the possibility of holding the summit later, possibly before the end of the year, Reuters reported from Tripoli.]

Qadhafi Blames U.S.
The paper quoted Col. Qadhafi as describing the summit as "a turning point in the history of modern Africa" and blaming the boycott on "dirty and filthy bare-faced planning [by] the American administration."

In a speech earlier in the week, Col. Qadhafi accused the United States of bribing some African leaders to stay away.

Thousands Flee in Lull In Siege of West Beirut

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — The U.S. special envoy in the Mideast and Lebanese politicians met Thursday to discuss a new PLO proposal to evacuate West Beirut, as thousands of residents fled to East Beirut during a lull in fighting.

High-ranking Lebanese government sources said the plan would allow the 6,000 to 8,000 guerrilla fighters to leave Lebanon within 15 days by sea.

Philip C. Habib, the envoy, discussed the Palestine Liberation Organization plan with President Elias Sarkis and other Lebanese intermediaries Thursday but there was no formal word of what it contained.

But the sources said that the main concessions by the PLO are to cut the length of time in which it would evacuate Lebanon, from 21 to 15 days, and its agreement to leave by sea rather than overland.

Israeli forces opened up a single crossing Thursday between the two sectors of the capital to allow thousands of residents to flee their battered homes in the west of the city. The Israelis had moved tanks Wednesday across the Green Line, which separates Moslem West Beirut and Christian East Beirut.

The PLO is enclaved in West Beirut.

Sources had said earlier that the PLO renewed its offer to leave simultaneously with the deployment of a multinational force in which French troops would be first brought in to Lebanon, followed 15 days later by American, Greek and Italian armed forces.

Some shelling and small arms fire continued Thursday, but at a level far below the devastating barrage Wednesday. Few streets in West Beirut were untouched by the assault.

In Washington, the Reagan administration called on Israel to surrender the military gains won in its recent assaults on West Beirut and to retreat to the cease-fire lines that had been in place Sunday.

The appeal appeared to represent an election year especially, any U.S. administration finds it politically embarrassing to take strong measures against Israel. Even members of Congress who privately call the latest Israeli actions "devastating" to Israel's image and U.S. interests in the Middle East are reluctant to advocate sanctions publicly.

Some congressional critics, such as Sen. John Glenn, Democrat of Ohio, contend that Mr. Reagan's problems with the Israeli leaders today stem from his failure to take tough, clear-cut positions on the acceptable use of U.S. arms with Mr. Begin in their meetings in September and June.

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Moslem, in West Beirut Tuesday night, and he relayed it to Mr. Habib and Mr. Sarkis by telephone.

The diplomatic efforts had been hampered Wednesday by a sudden upsurge in violence as Israeli tanks, airplanes and artillery attacked West Beirut. The state-run Beirut Radio reported that more than 300 Lebanese and Palestinians had been killed or wounded in the fighting.

Mr. Wazzan, who lives in West Beirut, met Hamid al-Hassan, political adviser to PLO chairman Yasser Arafat and the Palestinians' chief negotiator.

Beirut Radio said their discussions concentrated on Mr. Habib's newest proposals. The Palestinians and their leftist and Moslem allies said an international peacekeeping force should arrive before the PLO departure to stop the Israelis and the rightist Lebanese Phalangists from entering the city.

UN Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar reported no progress Thursday in his efforts to gain an Israeli response to the latest Security Council call for a pullback of Israeli troops to their position as of Sunday.

He said Mr. Arafat had told him, "The Palestine Liberation Organization will continue to respect and remain committed to the cease-fire."

The Israeli Cabinet met Thursday amid speculation it would reject the resolution.

The United Arab Emirates agreed Thursday to a call from the Arab League for an emergency Arab summit on Lebanon next week, the official Emirates news agency reported in Abu Dhabi.

It said the league headquarters in Tunis had asked for the meeting of the 22 members. Northern and Southern Yemen had called for the meeting after talks with King Fahd of Saudi Arabia and President Hafez al-Assad of Syria and contacts with other Arab leaders this week.

Lebanon's internal security forces said at least 250 persons had been killed and 670 wounded in the Israeli attack on West Beirut Wednesday. Many of the injured were said to be from burns from phosphorous bombs, doctors said.

Israeli and Palestinian forces consolidated their positions around the front line near the airport and the Green Line and at the Museum and the Galerie Saman crossings, reporters in West Beirut said.

The sporadic shelling and exchanges of gunfire that began at dawn dwindled as the day wore on. Men, women and children took advantage of the lull to swarm by the thousands across to the relative safety of East Beirut.

Armenian Guerrilla Killed

BEIRUT (Reuters) — The guerrilla leader of the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia was killed in Israeli shelling on his West Beirut headquarters on July 30, a statement from the organization said Thursday.

The statement said Hagop Haroian was killed along with one of his aides.

INSIDE

■ The U.S. Army will deliberately stunt its troop growth over the next several years to free money for its biggest weapons-buying spree since World War II. Page 3.

■ The U.S. ban on American technology for the Soviet gas pipeline is an unacceptable interference in European affairs, the European Community has declared in the draft of a protest document. Page 2.

■ The New German Cinema has been preoccupied by the complex nature and problems of postwar Germany, but still has not been able to confront the World War II period, Nazism and the Holocaust. A commentary on the resurgence of West German filmmakers is in Weekend. Page 7W.

Italian Socialists May Leave Cabinet

ROME — Socialist leader Bettino Craxi said Thursday that Socialist Cabinet ministers are "ready to resign" over Parliament's failure to adopt a tax revision law. Such a move that would bring down Italy's 41st postwar government.

Gennaro Acquaviva, head of the party secretariat, said the Socialist leadership would meet Friday morning to decide whether to quit. Mr. Craxi and Mr. Acquaviva made their comments during a recess of a meeting of Socialist Party leaders.

The Chamber of Deputies late Wednesday rejected a law revising taxes on the distribution of petroleum products, part of the government's

EEC Drafts a Protest Note to U.S. Over Ban on Soviet Pipeline Sales

By Roger Cohen
Reuters

BRUSSELS — The European Economic Community has drafted a vehement protest to the United States over its ban on U.S. equipment and technology for the Soviet gas pipeline. It describes the move as unacceptable interference in its affairs.

The 15-page note, compiled in meetings of community legal and trade experts during over the past three weeks, said the U.S. measures clearly violated the internationally consecrated principle of territoriality since they seek to regulate the behavior of European companies outside the United States.

"The public policy of the European Community," it said, "is replaced by U.S. public policy which European companies are forced to

carry out within the community if they are not to lose export privileges in the U.S. or face other sanctions. This is an unacceptable interference in the affairs of the community."

Diplomats said the note was submitted Wednesday night to community governments for final action and would probably be forwarded to the State Department and Commerce Department in Washington next week.

Brief Statement

It will be accompanied by a brief statement that said the ban would call into question the usefulness of technological links between U.S. and community companies, create resistance abroad to U.S. investment and inflict lasting damage on European companies that it said would no longer be regarded as reliable.

House Unit Tries to Kill Sanctions

But Reagan's Power to Reimpose Them Remains

By Ruth Marcus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A House Foreign Affairs subcommittee, in an attempt to overturn controversial administration trade sanctions that have angered European allies and American businesses, approved a bill Wednesday that would repeal the U.S. ban on sales of oil and gas equipment and technology to the Soviet Union.

By a vote of 5-2, the International Economic Policy and Trade Subcommittee approved a bill that would overturn both the ban imposed in December on such sales by American companies and the extension of that prohibition in June to cover overseas subsidiaries of U.S. firms and non-American companies producing equipment, primarily for the Soviet natural gas pipeline, under U.S. licenses.

The repeal, however, leaves intact President Reagan's power to impose such trade sanctions, so that he could simply readopt identical measures even if the bill were to win congressional approval and escape a presidential veto.

The trade sanctions, designed to

delay the pipeline to Western Europe in retaliation for the Soviet-backed crackdown in Poland, have outraged American firms, which stand to lose an estimated \$1.2 billion, and European allies, three of whom have ordered their companies to defy them.

Failed Policy

"It's a failed policy," said Rep. Paul Findley, Republican of Illinois. "The administration has painted itself into a tight spot" with its close allies, he said, by its "rather crude efforts to wrap them into compliance."

"This won't hurt [the Soviet Union] very much," added Rep. Millard Fawell, Republican of New Jersey. "I think we ought to be tough in ways that really hurt them, not that hurt us and our people."

Arguing in support of the sanctions, Undersecretary of State James L. Buckley said that while the June extension "obviously concerns our allies and affects our relationships with them [President Reagan] took those considerations into account in coming to his decision."

Reagan's Power to Reimpose Them Remains

In the month since the new sanctions were announced, Mr. Buckley said, "we've already seen a toning down of the rhetoric" from allies opposed to them.

But a former undersecretary of state, George W. Ball, who also testified before the subcommittee, cautioned that "Europe's outrage should not be underestimated." Mr. Ball urged Congress to overturn the sanctions rather than let the administration "blunder on and turn an act of stupidity into an act of disaster."

The Bill Would Not Take Away the President's Underlying Authority

The bill would not take away the president's underlying authority, under the Export Administration Act, to impose trade sanctions. It simply would specifically overturn the December and July prohibitions, a move the subcommittee members said was within Congress' power since it had given the president the authority to impose them in the first place.

Undersecretary of State George W. Ball Testifies Before House Subcommittee

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Severe Inflation Intensifies Pressure on Argentina's Shaky Military Leadership

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service

BUENOS AIRES — Argentina, struck by economic crisis and widespread postwar disillusionment, remains in a volatile state of political and social dismay seven weeks after losing the Falkland Islands conflict with Britain.

The military leadership, particularly in the army, in serious danger of collapsing into new and even violent internal power struggles, according to well-informed sources in Buenos Aires.

Simultaneously, the weak army government, increasingly controlled by the commander-in-chief, Maj. Gen. Cristino Nicolaides, is at the verge of open confrontation with militant political factions and the labor movement.

Among moderate politicians, including those who hope the present army administration will last, the fear is growing that the government's promise of a return to democracy within 18 months may be nullified by economic disaster or a new, violent coup by anti-democratic officers in the military.

For much of the public, meanwhile, the hope of peaceful reconstruction that followed the appointment of a retired general, Reynaldo Bignone, as president last month has all but died out.

"Argentina is living the saddest hour of its



Maj. Gen. Cristino Nicolaides

modern history," a newspaper columnist wrote recently.

"Without captains, without rudder, without

course and practically without ship, this country has turned into one of the great refugees of the modern world."

The Bignone government is moving partly to quell political discontent this week by releasing for final approval a long-awaited new law that will allow Argentines to join parties and new parties to form for the first time in six and a half years.

Political sources also say the army is believed to be making a new effort to persuade the navy and air force to rejoin the government and ruling junta they abandoned in June.

But political leaders privately describe even the new political law as an essentially cosmetic measure.

One politician, noting the abandonment of longtime military intentions to limit the number of parties and force out the present political leadership, said, "It is a gift. But it is a minor element compared to the underlying crisis."

Perhaps the most glaring ills are those of the economy, which, with its three-digit inflation and rapidly dropping production, was declared a national emergency by the new economy minister, José Dagnino Pastore, early last month.

An elaborate government program to shock Argentina out of its recession with wage in-

creases, subsidies, lowered interest rates and wage increases set off a wave of hyperinflation that was unofficially calculated at 25 percent during two weeks of last month, or more than 500 percent annually.

Meanwhile, the Argentine peso, split into a bewildering 17 rates of exchange by the new program, has risen as high as 60,000 to the dollar on the thriving black market, a 300 percent devaluation since May.

Military action by union leaders is soon expected. Already, 6,000 maritime workers have staged an 18-hour protest strike shutting down most of Buenos Aires port, and the government narrowly averted a nationwide transport strike last week.

In the army, Gen. Nicolaides has relieved of duty every officer who served on the Falklands from the rank of general through major, while so far withholding blame from the top generals who set policy.

Officers Fight Back

But the lower officers and the Falklands commander, Maj. Gen. Mario Benjamín Menéndez, have counterattacked, offering interviews to the press and writing internal reports laying blame for the defeat squarely on the officers around Gen. Nicolaides.

"A face-off is now inevitable," said a source close in army officers. "There will be a crisis

that will challenge the foundations of the armed forces before it is through."

The most intractable problem inhibiting a military withdrawal from power, though, is the issue of Argentina's disappeared, the estimated 6,000 to 20,000 persons who vanished and were presumably killed during the military's "dirty war" against internal opponents during the late 1970s.

In the last two weeks, several politicians, in one case representing the leading Peronist Party, have for the first time openly called for investigations and trials of officers involved in both the Falklands defeat and the earlier internal violence.

These statements have provoked fearful and angry reactions in the armed forces, where many of the top officers were directly involved in the disappearances as field commanders six or seven years ago.

Already, there has been a noticeable hardening in the military's public front.

As the government has failed to gain confidence in recent weeks, Gen. Nicolaides, the real power in the government, has begun to issue stronger and stronger statements denying the existence of the problems much of the country is preoccupied with, mixed with ominous threats toward more militant government opponents.

In a recent speech, for example, Gen. Nico-

laides announced that Argentina's economic situation was good and that the Falklands conflict had been a "little setback."

In another speech he said there were no problems in the army, despite the resignation days earlier of a top-ranking division general unhappy over the removal of officers on the Falklands.

He said he was ready for "groups that are looking for objects closely related to subversion."

Peronist Sees Coup as Possible

This week, Deolindo Bittel, Peronist vice president, said he believed a new coup was possible.

But military officials and many political leaders maintain that the nationalistic, anti-democratic coup predicted in many quarters would not hold up.

One political activist said, "A nationalistic dictatorship would last 15 days here because the armed forces are just too weak to maintain a government like that. But the problem is, what would happen in those 15 days could pull the whole political process apart."

The newspaper Clarín said, "Argentina, baving abandoned the happy neutrality of before, seems to be slipping with brief and insure moves down a rope suspended from the rocking seesaw of rumors and presages."

Focusing on Weapons, U.S. Army Is Adopting A Slow-Growth Policy

By George C. Wilson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Army will deliberately stunt its troop growth over the next several years to free money for its biggest weapons-buying spree since World War II.

The decision to favor weapons over people is the biggest force shaping the Army's new five-year plan, now under review at the Pentagon, with fiscal 1984 the starting point.

The basic problem is that the Army has many big bills coming due for major new weapons systems. It has ordered more weapons than it can pay for unless it holds down people costs.

Gen. Edward C. Meyer, Army chief of staff, has beat down challenges to his "slow-growth" troop policy during meetings of the Defense Resources Board on the fiscal 1984 through 1988 blueprint, officials said Wednesday. His opponents contend that the recession has presented the Army with a golden opportunity to expand because more men and women are trying to enlist than can be accepted under current personnel ceilings.

Stockpiling Volunteers

If Gen. Meyer continues to prevail over those who want to "stockpile" volunteers, the Army, although it is the military branch that needs the most people, will grow more slowly than other services during the next five years. Its growth rate is projected to be half that of the Navy and Air Force, and even less than the Marine Corps, which is one-quarter the Army's size.

Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger, in going along with Gen. Meyer, is signaling a shift in administration thinking on what needs to be done first to build up the military services under President Reagan's blueprint. This time last year Mr. Weinberger, in his policy guidance to the Army, called

U.S. Study Says Volunteers Unhurt By Chemical Tests

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — U.S. Army volunteers exposed to chemical warfare agents in a 17-year research program suffered no apparent long-term health effects, according to the results of a study.

The National Academy of Sciences said Wednesday that the results were preliminary. Definitive conclusions will be reached after a more detailed report is completed in 1984, it said.

The U.S. Army commissioned the study two years ago to check for effects on 6,720 soldiers exposed to chemicals during a volunteer research program from 1958 to 1975. More than 1,000 others also participated in chemical experiments at civilian institutions under Army contract during the same period.

"Although the tests found no evidence of long-range problems, the study group said it was unable to rule out the possibility that some volunteers may have been affected."

The study noted unconfirmed reports that some of the chemicals used cause subtle changes in brain waves during sleep, patterns and behavioral "personality" for at least a year. But it added that such effects "would be difficult to detect now."

David Carrill, 55, English Art Historian, Dies

By John Russell
New York Times Service

David Carrill, 55, English art historian, critic and dealer who was responsible for more sensational discoveries in Old Master painting since World War II than any other person, died Tuesday in London of cancer.

Mr. Carrill distinguished himself at the age of 25 by discovering in the remote home of a retired surgeon in the British Navy a painting by Caravaggio, "The Musicians," which is now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.

Among the later finds for which he became famous was a large group of decorative paintings by Tiepolo, two of which are in the National Gallery of Art in Wash-

ington. He found these in the stables of an Irish country house.

Among the other unlikely locations in which he made major discoveries were the clubhouse of a golf course on the outskirts of London, a cottage on the river Thames at Bray, and the dining room of the Egyptian Embassy on South Audley Street in London.

Kraugardt Discovery

Thanks to his activities, the National Gallery in London is the richer for, among other paintings, "Toilet of Psyche" by the 18th century French master Fragonard, which was regarded by many as the most remarkable of all his works. Catalogued as "The Toilet of Venus" and attributed to a minor painter named Carl van Loo,

it passed virtually unnoticed and was bought by Mr. Carrill for about \$14,000 at a heavily attended auction in England in 1977.

He had already identified it as a Fragonard, and when it was acquired by the National Gallery it was valued at more than 70 times what he paid for it.

Mr. Carrill was born in England on April 15, 1927. He was educated at Rugby School and Christ Church, Oxford. While still at school, he was spotted by Benedict Nicolson, the editor of the Burlington magazine, as someone of quite exceptional gifts.

Mr. Nicolson later took Mr. Carrill to Florence to see Bernard Berenson, who for more than 50 years had been a prime authority

on Italian Old Masters, and Mr. Berenson likewise was convinced of Mr. Carrill's great future.

After a period of free-lance activity in the art world, Mr. Carrill became a director of Christie's, the auctioneers, in 1964 and was able to secure many important paintings for auction. In 1970 he left Christie's and became a director of Artemis, an international consortium of art dealers.

An accomplished botanist, he liked to say that connoisseurship in the Old Master field was almost interchangeable with botanizing. Success in the one, as in the other, called for an unerring eye, perfect memory for names and derivations and a long patience. These qualities he had to a degree unequalled in his profession.

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According to the original rule, written during the Carter administration, the automatic crash protection equipment was to be included in large and midsize cars by this fall and in small cars by next fall.

The bearing to determine whether he should be released was originally scheduled for Monday. Court officials said a proceeding would still take place Monday, at which time Mr. Hinckley's lawyers are expected to formally notify Judge Parker of his waiver and the judge is expected to commit him.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Beirut Endgame

From THE NEW YORK TIMES

While Israel moves in tanks to squeeze West Beirut, President Reagan moves from impotent scowls to vague threats to squeeze Israel. He says the Israeli advances are unhelpful to efforts to get the PLO out of Lebanon. Yet it is only the Israeli threat that makes the PLO willing to consider withdrawal. Mr. Reagan, like the Arab League and most Lebanese, wants the fruits of Israeli action without the burden of its casualties.

Hand-wringing contributes nothing to this ugly endgame. When the PLO holds half a city hostage and shouts "Pay my ransom or shoot your way past these innocents," there is no special virtue in cease-fires that let the talks drag indefinitely. What needs judging are the conditions advanced by both sides for ending the confrontation.

It is obvious after two months that both are looking for more than a way to disengage. That could be arranged in hours. The PLO wants to salvage a political victory from a military ruin. Israel wants a political bonus for a military victory. Innocents can be saved, but only if Mr. Reagan applies strong policy instead of dark words to influence the grisly calculus.

At best, the PLO would like to exchange its Beirut hostages for the promise that it will inherit a Palestinian state. The way to deflate that ambition is for the United States and key Arab states to assert clearly that Palestinian statehood is not negotiable in Beirut.

The next-best outcome for the PLO would be a withdrawal that brings it recognition as the only spokesman for Palestinian nationalism. That, too, should be firmly denied. Such a ransom would strengthen the PLO's extremists. And it would destroy the chances of negotiating true autonomy with fairly elected Palestinians in the West Bank.

Help Wanted: Economist

From THE WASHINGTON POST

The chairman of the president's Council of Economic Advisors having departed, the White House is apparently looking for a successor. First question: Why bother? The Reagan administration, after all, does not care much for economists, or pay any great attention to their advice. The recent chairman, Murray L. Weidenbaum, is only the latest of a parade of Reagan economists to resign in exasperation.

The next question, even harder to answer, is why anyone would take the job. The last person whose public reputation was actually enhanced by service as chairman of the council was probably Gardner Ackley, who left nearly 15 years ago. All of the chairmen since then have been people of superior professional ability and, on returning to private life, all of them continued to contribute, vigorously and usefully, to national debate over public policy. But it is unfortunately also true that all of them, as political figures, suffered erosion of their public standing in the time they were at the White House.

The explanation lies not in personalities but in the nature of the job. It was created by the Employment Act of 1946, when Congress, responding to deep fears of renewed depression, declared a federal responsibility "to promote maximum employment, production and purchasing power." By establishing the Council of Economic Advisors, Congress took the even more daring step of suggesting that professional economists were the people to guide that process.

Other Editorial Opinion

Reagan Outmaneuvered

President Reagan has allowed himself to be maneuvered into an awkward position over Israel's siege of Beirut. After nearly two months of American acquiescence in Israel's drive to eradicate the PLO in Lebanon, he is being forced by popular revision over the plight of the inhabitants of West Beirut (fueled, as was the case in Vietnam, by night-time television pictures) into taking up a posture of condemnation of Israel.

It must seem doubtful whether Mr. Reagan and his closest White House advisers have ever really understood what kind of people they are dealing with in Mr. Begin, Mr. Sharon and Mr. Shamir. They are fighters. Mr. Begin and Mr. Shamir were both former leaders of terrorist groups (Irgun and Stern Gang respectively).

At all events, Mr. Reagan and Mr. Shultz, his new secretary of state, are now landed in a dilemma in which they see America's broader interests in the Arab world being threatened by what is happening in Beirut.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

Beirut and the guerrillas and civilians held up there are being ground into pieces. It is enough. It has got to end. Israel cannot now claim anything like a victory in Beirut, whatever may have happened in the rest of Lebanon.

AUG. 6: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1907: Japanization

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "Whatever is the matter with our philanthropic contemporary the World? Why does 'oppressed' Korea appeal in vain for the help of the pugnacious apostle of peace? Surely, here is a 'cause' after its own heart. A great military Power' trampling underfoot a smaller nation's right to wallow in dense ignorance and unprogressiveness! Against the Russification of Finland, the Anglicization of Ireland, the Germanization of Poland, the Turcification of Armenia, even the Americanization of the Philippines, our peace-enforcing contemporary will take the field any day without fear or hesitation. Is the Japanization of Korea to go unrebuted?"

1932: Give and Take

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "The city council of Reigate outside London, desirous of making the Redhill health-center of maximum utility to the community, has opened courses to teach men how to preserve the health of their small children. With affairs as they exist today, it has frequently happened that the wife, employed in shop or clothing factory, is a more effective bread-winner than the out-of-work husband. The present moment demands a give-and-take between married couples, each accepting the task that will best serve the family economy. Even in normal times of employment it will be useful for the men to have an elementary knowledge of puericulture."

JOHN HAY WHITNEY (1904-1982), Chairman

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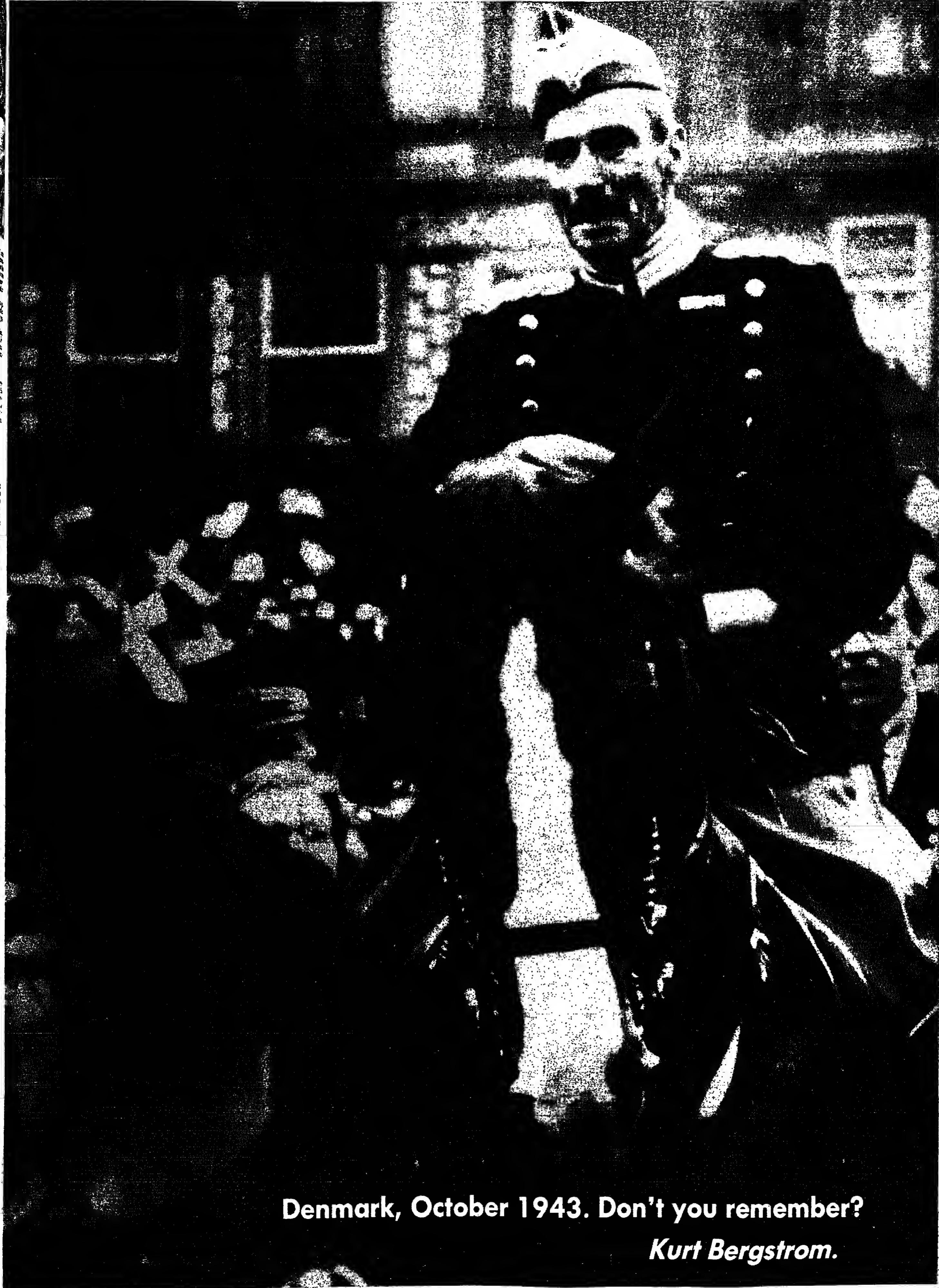
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Denmark, October 1943. Don't you remember?
Kurt Bergstrom.

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Fifty years ago, on July 8, 1932, the Dow Average plunged to 41, the lowest point in the century, most observers mused that capitalism was passé.

Typical prices? BETHLEHEM STEEL \$8, DUPONT \$22, G.M. \$8 and SEARS \$10.

A poll, at the time, revealed that 86% of analysts were liberating bears low, anticipated a recovery. Bulls were as lonely then, as they are now.

But again, the "law of contrary reason" prevailed. A roaring bull market eventually, the Average leaped to 105 by July 8, 1933; gains were herculean.

BETHLEHEM sold over \$47, DUPONT climbed to \$80, G.M. to \$32 and SEARS recovered to \$44.

The same scenario is unfolding today: a survey conducted last week disclosed that 76% of investment advisors are bearish. The "more things change, the more they remain the same". The Dow will catapult above 1500 within a year for the United States will persist, puzzled and prospering beyond example in the history of man."

Our optimism since the recent Dow low has proved rewarding. Many of our recommendations have defied fiscal gravity, realizing dramatic gains: MCI COMMUNICATIONS, we strongly reviewed at \$20, it is now \$44, others can be named. On the "other side", TELEVISION collapsed below \$100, our edition advised selling when "TIV" was \$160.

And now? Our current lists, potential take-over candidates and focused upon a low-priced mutual resource equity that could appreciate 500% or more.

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Market Summary, Aug. 5

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Perc.
34 Ind	708.99	704.47	702.56	704.00	+1.41	.2%
35 Ind	707.26	702.29	701.33	702.00	+1.73	.2%
15 Indust	112.32	111.25	110.75	111.25	+0.53	.4%
45 S&P	307.38	305.93	305.39	305.93	+0.55	.1%

Standard & Poors Index

	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Perc.
Composite	112.22	111.25	111.25	-0.97	-0.8%
Industry Total	112.22	111.25	111.25	-0.97	-0.8%
Utilities	51.12	50.74	50.74	-0.32	-0.6%
Finance	124.00	114.50	114.50	-1.50	-1.2%
Transport	124.00	114.50	114.50	-1.50	-1.2%

*Included in the sales figures.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy Sales	Sales	Chg.
Aug. 2	108,141	257,728	+10
Aug. 3	114,682	257,728	+22
Aug. 4	114,682	252,000	+18
Aug. 5	114,682	252,000	+12

Market Diaries

NYSE Stock Index

AMEX Stock Index

Dow Jones Bond Averages

NYSE Bond Index

AMEX Bond Index

Dow Jones Bond Averages

NYSE Bond Index

AMEX Bond Index

Dow Jones Bond Averages

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WEEKEND

August 6, 1982

Page 7W

German Filmmakers and the Nazi Legacy

by Tony Pipolo

NEW YORK — As recently as a decade ago, few people suspected there was a major resurgence of West German cinema. Now, few can doubt that such a phenomenon has occurred. "Marienne and Julianne," ("Die Blaue Zeit"), directed by Margarethe von Trotta, and "Circle of Devils," directed by Volker Schlöndorff, are among a dozen West German films on commercial release this year in New York. Wolfgang Petersen's "Das Boot," an anti-war drama, has been successful throughout Europe and is doing exceptionally well here. "Lola," directed by the late Rainer Werner Fassbinder, is his 20th feature to open commercially in the United States.

The central preoccupation of the New German Cinema is the nature and problems of postwar Germany. Repeatedly, the filmmakers probe and comment on their complex society, with its economic success and political conflicts, its materialism and its spiritual disaffection.

Yet in the middle of this picture of the present, there has been an unexplored, though crucial, issue. For all their seriousness and their willingness to be critical, few German filmmakers working in the commercial mainstream of the industry have openly confronted the most troubling subject of all: the World War II period and its twin evils, Nazism and the Holocaust. There are signs that this is now changing and that some filmmakers are beginning to approach this difficult historical legacy head on and to make links between the past and the present. But for the most part, these ghosts from the past have been either avoided or indirectly hinted at as the dark specter that haunts the lives of characters and may be at the root of the undefined malaise within contemporary Germany.

Clearly, from the German point of view, the war has been a difficult subject to examine. Claus Sivewright, producer of Wim Wenders' films, thinks that one reason for filmmakers' avoidance of it is artistic. "Many German filmmakers prefer to focus on the present," he says, because they feel the subject of the war "is often prone to sensationalism." But in the postwar decades, filmmakers' reluctance to look at the past was also a reflection of the society's wish to forget. "We were quick to push aside guilt and responsibility," Margarethe von Trotta has said. "The tendency in public life not to admit feelings of guilt at all, or at least to forget them as quickly as possible, still exists."

According to the historian Gordon Craig, author of a recent book called "The Germans," it was not until 1962, when "the ministers of education . . . issued uniform directives about how the history of the Third Reich was to be taught," that such subjects as Hitler's goals, anti-Semitism and the Holocaust were introduced into the schools' curriculum. Ingrid Scheib-Rothbart, the film coordinator of Goethe House in New York, recalls that in the 1950s, "many teachers who had been members of the Nazi party were forced into a denazification program, and when they were readmitted into the system during the 50s, they were hardly willing to discuss the past."

One filmmaker who consistently criticized the complacency of forgetfulness and tried to establish the continuities between the war years and postwar Germany is Rainer Werner Fassbinder — especially in the trilogy that began with "The Marriage of Maria Braun" and "Lili Marleen" and was completed by "Lola." In "Lili Marleen," set during the war itself, the idealization of Hitler and the hunting down of the Jews are both intrinsic elements in the film. "The Marriage of Maria Braun" begins at the war's end and goes on to draw a parallel between the reconstruction

and economic recovery of West Germany into the 1950s and the fortunes of its heroine, with her mixture of sentimental attachment to the lost past and a ruthless pragmatic determination.

The project of making historical connections is characteristic of Fassbinder's work. "We wanted to show that National Socialism wasn't an accident," he said in an interview discussing a prospective television series, "but a logical extension of the German bourgeoisie's attitudes, which haven't altered to this day." One of the last films he made before his death this year at 36, "Lola," is set entirely in the 1950s. Significantly, the war is reduced to a background element (silent protesters carry signs demanding an end to war and imperialism), while the period itself is portrayed as one of social and political complacency.

The film is set in a small town where corrupt businessmen and politicians work together unobstructed within the free enterprise system until the arrival of an idealistic building commissioner throws ethical priorities in their path.

Like its predecessors, "Lola" can be seen as a moral-political allegory with the town as microcosm of postwar German society. Fassbinder's treatment of the commissioner, with his play on his charismatic appeal, also seems subtly calculated to evoke the Hitler furor. As in his other films, Fassbinder's critique is essentially directed at those who profited from the rebuilding of a society and whose unethical behavior was easily disguised as a necessary stage in the restoration of economic stability in postwar Germany.

Given a period of relative silence, we can only surmise the effect of revelations about Germany's role in the war — when they finally came — on the younger generation, to which many filmmakers of the New German Cinema belong. Even as late as 1979, when the American mini-series "Holocaust" was televised, it sparked a national debate. According to Variety, the program was seen in whole or in part by approximately 15 million West Germans (about half the adult population) and viewers' responses were generally positive. Nevertheless, during the week prior to the "Holocaust" presentation, several demonstrations protested the program as anti-German; certain stations that showed another documentary, "The Final Solution," were bombed.

The impact of learning about the Holocaust for the first time is portrayed in a powerful scene in "Marienne and Julianne." The film is reportedly based on a true story of two sisters, one of whom died in prison after being arrested as a terrorist. We learn very little about the exact nature of Marienne's terrorist activity, but a childhood flashback is intended to explain the motive behind it. At school, the sisters are shown documentary footage of concentration camps. Marienne, deeply sickened by what she sees, has to run to the bathroom to vomit. Later, after Marienne dies, Julianne becomes obsessed with discovering the reasons for her sister's life — and her death. "This labor of mourning" can be related to a person, but also to a country," Margarethe von Trotta has said. "It is something of which we Germans after 1945 were not capable."

But such specific reference to the atrocities of the Nazi period are hardly commonplace in most commercial German films. Most filmmakers in their treatment of the war resort to various forms of induction, distancing or allegory. Hans-Jürgen Syberberg, for example, examined the roots of Nazism in his seven-hour opus, "Our Hitler." Syberberg's hypothesis is that Hitler embodied the drives and tendencies of German romanticism and was a logical creation of historical forces. But his film is a meditation on German art and thought in the 19th and 20th centuries and was hardly designed to win mass audiences.

Films like "Das Boot," that are designed for a large audience, hesitate to broach the subject critically. Rather than giving us the "other side" of the war, as its ad campaign suggests, it evades all such questions by creating a variation of the Hollywood submarine adventure. The tension and anxiety that ordinary seamen live under is the source of the drama. Who the enemy is hardly matters — and the insignificance of this factor makes it easier to focus on the more universal theme: War is hell.

Other filmmakers employ allegory more obliquely to treat difficult themes. For example, in Werner Herzog's "Aguirre, the Wrath of God," the surface narrative makes no pretense to be about the war period. Nevertheless, the nationalistic aims of the Spaniards, and the murderous, power-driven rise of Aguirre, can be understood as analogous to the goals of Nazism and the rise of Hitler.

For many filmmakers, the year 1977 was crucial in forcing them toward a more direct confrontation with the past. After the outbreaks of terrorism, five well-known German filmmakers, including Fassbinder, Alexander Kluge and Schlöndorff, made an anthology film, "Germany in Autumn," in which they reflected on the escalation of political turmoil in Germany and on the roots of these conflicts in the past. "The impact of terrorist and counter-terrorist activities momentarily ruptured the veil of amnesia," said Miriam Hansen, a German film scholar who teaches at Rutgers University. "Not until 1977 did people collectively realize that the suppressed and repressed history was linked to the more recent German past."

One example of the new willingness to break the barriers of silence is the provocative documentary, "Now . . . After All These Years." Focusing on the small Prussian town of Rhine — which reportedly was half-Jewish before the war — the filmmakers Harald Lüders and Pavel Schnabel ask the townspeople some rather blunt questions. Who was responsible for hauling off their Jewish neighbors and for burning down the synagogue? What happened to the town's records and documents relating to its Jewish inhabitants? Many refuse to respond, claiming it is too long ago and should not be brought up again. Others insist everything was done by outsiders. Former Jewish residents of the town who survive the war and now live in New York's Washington Heights have more vivid memories and recall the names of people who were responsible for specific acts.

Such recollections are distressing, but perhaps the most telling scene in the film occurs at a town gathering in Rhine where everybody is discussing the past. An old man attempts to reconcile differences of opinion by saying that terrible things indeed occurred but others have suffered too, and it is time to heal wounds. While the intention behind this banal sentiment seems genuine, one detects the pain of continued resistance to fully recognizing the enormous distinction between suffering and massacre.

But whatever the continued resistance of most Germans to discussing such subjects, the very existence of "Now . . . After All These Years," which won the Adolf-Grimme Prize for best television documentary in Germany in 1982, is an indication that the time may be ripe for more German filmmakers to confront the past more boldly. In some ways, such a project seems inescapable. Through the conflict of today's Germany, as well as in the consciousness of filmmakers and others, the "repressed history" keeps making its way to the surface. The present, it seems, keeps demanding a full understanding of the past.

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Barbara Sukowa in Fassbinder's "Lola."

Pinchas Zukerman:
From the Bow to the Baton

by Lou Tuck

WASHINGTON — "The first actual downtown is — well, you never forget that. You never forget the actual beat that you give for the first time and the sound comes . . . It's like a flash of hot blood that comes into your head. It's just extraordinary."

About seven years ago, Pinchas Zukerman's career could hardly have looked more like a sure thing. In his late 20s, he already had been one of the world's major violinists for a decade, a protege of both Stern and Casals. On top of that, he was equally skilled as a violist. He toured widely, playing anywhere he wished.

Now, at 35, much has changed. He is absorbed in a discipline he had not initially set out to master: conducting. He has completed his second season as music director of the highly regarded St. Paul Chamber Orchestra, which he conducted recently at the Kennedy Center here, along with the taping of a television show.

Not that Zukerman has forsaken the fiddle. But he has given up life as an itinerant virtuoso. He lists his orchestral appearances to four or five of the major groups, plays fewer recitals but still does lots of chamber music.

Watching Zukerman play his violin, you may think it looks easy. Seeing him conduct, it may seem that the talent sprang naturally, fully formed. But that was not the case. It was determination and discipline, it was overcoming a powerful ego; it was a fine of influences from his childhood violin teacher in Israel to Pablo Casals to his wife; it was, in his words, "painstaking work."

In a sense, he sees his interaction with music as a struggle between intuition and knowledge. He is still working it out in his mind. He is still working it out on the podium.

"I hope I never stop exploring, let's put it that way."

At the age of 12, Zukerman played for a delegation of musicians in Tel Aviv. Isaac Stern recalls the audition:

"I walked this self-confident gamin — and I'm trying to be discreet — he put his feet down, spread his legs wide, took a stand like a linebacker, stuck out his chin, raised his violin and dared us not to like him. But there is a certain talent that just cannot be ignored, and he had it. Everybody agreed."

The plan was to get the American-Israel Cultural Foundation to bring Zukerman to this country to attend the Juilliard School in New York. There were, however, dissenters. Pablo Casals was one.

Eugene Istomin remembers it this way: "Casals said, 'Well, he doesn't need to know anything. With that kind of talent he should just go out and play.'

"But we said, 'Wait a minute, maestro, how can the boy do that?' And others, including Isaac, had considerable trepidation about that whole proposal. But there were a few little things he needed to learn how to do."

The scholarship was arranged.

Things did not go smoothly. "It might as well be said," added Stern, "that during the first couple of years here he was not a model student. He didn't work that hard, though he became very good at pool."

"I decided one day to get him to come by and we would work on the Beethoven Concerto. I wanted a composition that he hadn't been taught and that he didn't know well. We started out and 2½ hours later we hadn't gotten beyond the first five lines."

"I was trying to get him to think and to listen. He had such a natural talent that he was getting away with murder. I wanted him to find out what in music is possible. And I would have threatened to fire him in the head if he had said he played a passage a certain way



Pinchas Zukerman

... some baroque music? It was late '69 or early '70. And I said, 'Well, I'll try...'

"About a year later, I decided to do a Mozart concerto that included a violin concerto — to see if I could do it. I analyzed the score and went through the parts and it seemed to work. Of course, it was also a horrifying experience.

"The results at the beginning were not what they are today, obviously, because 10 or 12 years later you have the feeling you are accomplishing what you want musically. I had a lot of help at the time. The ECO people — we were friends if nothing else. It wasn't like I was going into the lion's den there. They said, 'Pinky, I think we need a beat here or we need a little signal there...' And I learned from all that.

"One thing conducting has made me do is realize psychological implications of a work of a musician that I think I was very much on the periphery of. How [does a conductor] deal with deep-rooted ingrained misunderstandings? To interact with people — that's part of being a conductor. There has to be a person who is the commandant, the person who leads the forces."

Stern's analysis: "He does not want to become a conductor in order to have power over other people. To be there just to make people jump. Not is he like a few of us who have dabbled in a baroque piece while trying to keep our distance when playing our solo passages. This is a serious effort to master what it is to be a conductor."

Istomin's view: "If he could become a conductor with anywhere near the ability he has as a fiddler, I would say he should go ahead. But that's the real question, whether he can be that kind of conductor. He hasn't shown that level yet, but given his experience there's no reason that he should."

"What I mean by comparison is that his friend, Daniel Barenboim, has become a master conductor as well as pianist. He has conducted all over the world. He conducted last summer at Bayreuth. That's what I mean."

"But to me, given the choice, it's more important to be a master at one level than to be almost so at two or three."

The Zukermans' New York apartment, high in a building overlooking the Hudson, large, spacious and free of the decorator-slickness kind of living they could easily afford. Given the good life he lives in New York, Zukerman is asked, why did he adopt an orchestra in St. Paul, Minn.?

"So I was becoming attuned to the conducting element. And one day at the English Chamber Orchestra, someone said to me, 'Why don't you do some work with the strings

Matsumoto Koshiro IX:
From Kabuki to Broadway

by Terry Trucco

TOKYO — There's only one actor in the world who can boast of appearing in both "Kanjincho," a classic Kabuki play, and "The Passion of Dracula."

But the theatrical credits of Matsumoto Koshiro IX, one of Japan's best-known and most versatile actors, are studded with dozens of roles from both West and East. The scion of one of Japan's oldest and most respected Kabuki families, Koshiro made his Kabuki debut when he was little more than a child and has appeared in scores of its roles since.

Since his early 20s, however, he has also devoted considerable energy to popular Western theater, specializing in Japanese versions of Broadway hits. He seems particularly attracted to musicals, numbering among his credits the male leads in "The King and I," "Half a Sixpence," "Sweet Charity" and "Fiddler on the Roof."

"Don Quixote" in "Man of La Mancha" has become his signature role; he sang it in Japanese in Tokyo and in English in New York. And through Aug. 25, he is again tilting with windmills in a new production of the musical at Osaka's Umeda Koma Theater.

Koshiro likes plays, too, and last month he donned the powdered wig and blue frock coat of Antonio Salieri in the Tokyo production of Peter Shaffer's "Amadeus." "No, I don't have a preference," he says in his flower-filled dressing room. "Whether it's Kabuki or Western work, it's rewarding as long as the play is good. It's just part of being an actor."

Actually, it is part of Japan's recent theater tradition. Since the Meiji Restoration of 1868, when Japan again began to trade goods and ideas with the West, Kabuki actors have been drawn to Western theater. Shakespeare's plays, translated into Japanese, were by far the most popular vehicle at first and they probably still are. Among the current crop of Kabuki stars, Nakamura Kanazaburo, a 72-year-old actor deemed one of Japan's living national treasures, has played "Richard III," Onoi Shoroku has appeared in "Othello" and Bando Tamasaburo, a well-known *onnagata* — a man who plays female Kabuki roles — has done Desdemona.

But Koshiro's Western credits, which include television and theater, are longer and considerably more diverse than those of most Kabuki actors. "Maybe it's something in my blood," he muses.

His grandfather, Koshiro VII, one of the early-20th-century Kabuki greats, appeared in "The Merchant of Venice" and "Othello" and sang in operettas. And his father, Koshiro VIII, who died in January, once taught Kabuki technique to Broadway actors in New York. (The name Koshiro, an old one in Kabuki, is passed on to male members of the acting family. Born Teruaki Fujima, Koshiro IX acted under the name of Kintaro as a child and Somegoro Ichikawa as a young adult. He became Koshiro IX in 1980, when his father took the name of Hakuno. Koshiro's own son, who became a Kabuki actor at age 5, has also taken the name of Kintaro.)

Japanese audiences, Koshiro says, find nothing incongruous in seeing Kabuki actors take on Western work as long as the play has some "universal significance."

"Once a play is translated into Japanese and shown here, it becomes a modern Japanese play," Koshiro continues. "Even with Hamlet and Lear, there must be something of value to the modern Japanese audience. If people want something exactly as it was done in the West, they can bring the Western actor here."

At 40, Matsumoto Koshiro IX looks every inch the successful actor, with a striking face, a shock of thick black hair and a speaking manner that demands attention. His success in Japan can be measured out by the case with

which tickets to his performances sell but also by the numerous products he is asked to endorse in this advertisement-conscious country.

A skillful raconteur, he seems more down-to-earth than many actors, but — with his studied gestures and resonant voice — his profession is seldom in doubt.

Perhaps it is because he was literally born to the trade. His mother was a Kabuki actor's daughter, and her marriage to Koshiro VIII determined the future livelihoods of their sons. When this Koshiro was 3 years old, the family constructed a *hamanachi*, the traditional Kabuki runway, in the living room, where the toddler could practice making a proper entrance.

Years of rigorous Kabuki training followed, with lessons in traditional dance, chant and music. Did Koshiro ever rebel? Absolutely. "When I was around 12, my friends would tease me about my white Kabuki makeup," he recalls. "I didn't want to feel different from other children. But while they were out playing volleyball after school, I'd be taking lessons in *Gidayu* [traditional chant or dance]."

It was his father's example that helped him to accept and even enjoy his fate. By this time Koshiro was having frequent visits with his mother about his future, and one night his father happened to hear one. "My father never said that I had to be an actor and he sat quietly while my mother talked," he remembers. Afterward the son saw his father on the stage at his *kumadori* makeup, the paint act that was rumored last year.

Asked which actors he most admires, Koshiro immediately cites his father. "When he played 'Benkei' [a historic and important Kabuki role], people would say he made the character alive, even though the action is set 800 years ago."

But the next three actors he names are distinctly Western: Olivier, Guinness and Gielgud.



Koshiro plays Salieri.

TRAVEL

Basel — Good Living and a Split Personality

by Paul Hofmann

BASEL — This summer connoisseurs of art are visiting Basel — the city on the bend in the Rhine River where France, West Germany and Switzerland converge — for an exhibition at the Museum of Fine Arts (Kunstmuseum) of the works of Jean (Hans) Arp, one of the founders of Dadaism.

Visitors to the Arp exhibition, which runs through Sept. 5 (closed Mondays), will also have a chance to view many of the museum's other treasures: celebrated paintings by the younger Holbein, the older Lucas Cranach and Mathias Grünewald and hundreds of works by lesser German, Flemish and Dutch masters, much 19th-century art, and one of Europe's most important collections of Picasso, Braques and Chagall, as well as diverse Cubists and abstractionists.

That an irreverent, restless and ironic artist such as Arp is being honored by a city with a reputation for bourgeois smugness and big-business aims is characteristic of Basel's split personality.

One of the first things visitors see when they arrive at the Central Railroad Station (Bahnhof SBB) is the 19-story zigzag of bronze-colored panels and glass on a limestone base that is the headquarters of the Bank for International Settlements, a shrine to high finance. And farther along the Rhine, the office towers of multinational giants of the chemical and pharmaceutical industry beckon.

It seems fat-cat city. Yet, Basel is one of the most European cities of Europe, a cosmopolitan marketplace, wealthy, polyglot, fond of good living and proud of the artists and intellectuals in its midst. The city — its university dates from 1460 and it was the home of the Dutch humanist Erasmus — has been a center of learning and the arts for centuries.

Fairs

Later this year Basel will offer two fairs apt to attract constituents that may overlap: fitness enthusiasts and railroad buffs. The setting for the two fairs will be the vast complex of the 511-year-old Schweizer Mustermesse on the right bank of the Rhine.

Firms from six nations will display their products at "Natura 82," Sept. 15 to 20, which will be devoted to diet and nutrition, herbs, sports and fitness and kindred fairs.

Exhibitors from five nations have reserved space at "Railroad 82," Oct. 23 to Nov. 7, which will feature ultramodern equipment, antiques, and railroad models built by amateurs as well as by industrial groups.

What to See

For a first view of the city, the best place is the Pfalz, a terrace on a cliff behind the Münster, Basel's 700-year-old cathedral. The panorama encompasses the bend in the Rhine River that residents call its knee, four bridges and three ferries linking the left and right banks, the industrial and shipping district to the north, and the hills of the German Black Forest and the ridges of the French-Swiss Jura on the horizon.

The Münster — in the Middle Ages the church of the bishops of Basel, who were secular as well as ecclesiastical rulers — is a Romanesque structure of red sandstone with a Gothic facade and two needle-like Gothic towers. The square in front of the cathedral is noteworthy for its ancient dignified houses.

Walk down the Münster hill to the Market Square (Marktplatz), with the nearly 500-year-old City Hall (Rathaus), and explore the streets of the old city with its stately buildings and contemporary boutiques, art galleries and fine stores.

Cross the Rhine over the Middle Bridge (Mittlere Rheinbrücke) into Little Basel on the right bank, with its many antique stores, taverns and cozy houses. A stroll along the right bank of the Rhine affords fine vistas of the cathedral and the old city, and leads past inviting terraces of cafés and restaurants.

Returning to the left bank over the Wettsteinbrücke, don't miss the riverside suburb St. Alban; it has a medieval church and cloister, a series of old flour and paper mills, frame houses and many noble buildings dating from the Renaissance.

To get an idea of the Rhine's importance for landlocked Switzerland, take the No. 22 streetcar from the Marktplatz to the last stop for 90 rappen (45 cents). Cross the Wiese River, turn left and walk to the docks. Head northward, parallel to the Rhine River, for 15 minutes toward a pylon marking the three-country corner where Switzerland, France and West Germany converge.

Ney is the oldest site of the river port; for 50 rappen sightseers may take the elevator to the top, 10 a.m. to noon and 2 to 5 p.m. daily, to enjoy a vast panorama of the Rhine knee and the river port, the Alsatian plains and the hills and ridges in three countries.

Museums

The Ethnological Museum (Augustinerstrasse 2) is one of the largest of its kind in Europe, with more than 100,000 exhibits including rarities from all continents and especially from New Guinea and the South Seas. The geological section of the Museum of Natural History, in the same complex as the Ethnological Museum, is also remarkable.

The Historical Museum (Barfüsserplatz), housed in what was a Franciscan church, is a showcase of ecclesiastical and secular art from the Middle Ages and the Renaissance.

The Jewish Museum of Switzerland (Kornhausgasse 18) is a vast collection of Judaica in the city where Theodor Herzl presided over the first Zionist Congress in 1897.

Museum addresses, hours and admission fees are listed in Basel Aktuell, a weekly bulletin available free at hotels and in the underpass of the Central Railroad Station.

Dining Out

Basel's fare is strongly influenced by the cuisine of Alsace, in nearby France. Classic French cuisine is offered in the restaurants — with terraces — of two hotels near the railroad station, the Euler and the

Schweizerhof. Dinner for two with a bottle of wine may run to 160 francs and more.

Try freshwater fish on the elegant terrace of the Drei Könige Hotel or in Riehinkel, Untere Rheingasse 11. Lunch or dinner at Drei Könige costs 80 francs or more for two, at the Riehinkel around 60 francs for two. The fish is also good at Fischerstube, Rheingasse 45, a popular place that brews its own mild beer.

A beautiful garden restaurant with excellent food is at the Solitude Hotel, on the right bank of the Rhine, with lunches or dinners for around 120 francs. A house specialty at Solitude is *steak aux morilles* with *spätzli*, beef with morel mushrooms and small, round chunks of dough.

Visitors to the Museum of Fine Arts will find snacks or meals and an arty atmosphere at the St. Alban Stiftli (St. Albans Vorstadt 74). Lunch and beer recommended — will cost 50 francs for two with beer.

Even local boosters admit that there is no specific Basel cuisine, but they are proud of their home-brewed beer. Basel's big Warteck Brewery produces what local people claim is the best beer in Switzerland; it has a near monopoly in the city. (The modern brewery can be visited if enough persons apply for a tour. Call 061-267-711 for arrangements.)

Hotels

Several good hotels are clustered near the Central Railroad Station, and some near the fairgrounds (Mustermesse) on the right bank of the Rhine. A few houses on the embankments command the finest views. All rates include "Swiss breakfast," which is coffee or tea, rolls and rather more butter and ham than the normal Continental breakfast.

Among top hotels are the Drei Könige on the Rhine, and the Euler, the Schweizerhof and the Basel Hilton near the Central Railroad Station. Double rooms with private baths range from 150 to 240 francs a day.

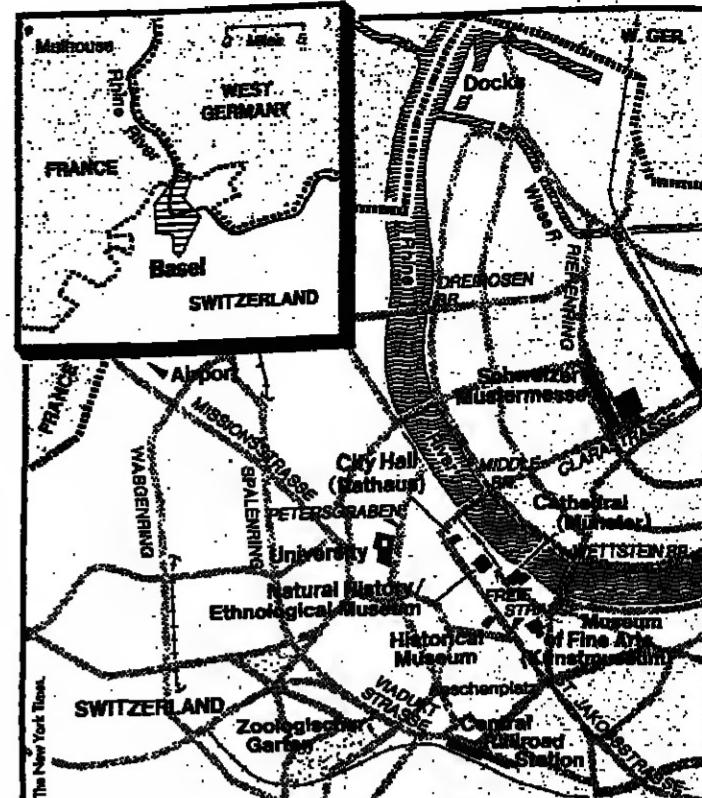
Popular places near the railroad station include the Victoria, with doubles from 80 francs (without private bath) to 220, and the Gothard-Temmen, with doubles from 46 francs (without private bath) to 120.

On the right river embankment: the Merian, with doubles at 110 to 150 francs; the Kraft, 80 to 120; and the Hecht, 70 to 106. The Pension Rheinblick on the right embankment, with a great river view, offers doubles without private bath at 46 francs.

Visitors without a hotel reservation may turn to an office called Zentraler Logierdienst in the underpass below the Central Railroad Station. Signs with a large 1 (for information) direct visitors to the office, which also has a telephone, 061-22-36-84. The office is open from 8 a.m. to noon and from 2 to 6 p.m. Monday to Friday.

A Popular Zoo

Baselers fondly call their Zoologischer Garten "Zolli." It is Switzerland's largest zoo, where natural reproduction of the one-horned rhinoceros, the gorilla and other species was achieved for the first time in Europe. The animals are kept in vast spaces amid much greenery. Children may ride ponies and a good-natured elephant. The zoo is conveniently situated, a few minutes' stroll from the Central Railroad Station, or reachable by the No. 4 or No. 7 trolley. Hours: 8 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. admission 7 francs for adults, 3 francs for youngsters from 4 to 16.



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Side Trips

A pleasure boat leaves the Schiffslinde pier below the cathedral at 2:15 every Tuesday until Sept. 21 to sail to Küssaberg, 14 miles upstream, for a visit to what was the oldest Roman settlement on the Rhine. Augusta Raurica, the largest ruins of classical antiquity in the Swiss confederation. A polyglot guide shows visitors around the 8,000-spectra aqueducts and a museum. The boat returns to Basel at 7:35 p.m. Buy tickets at the pier: 17 francs, children half price.

Information

For all kinds of tourist information try the Verkehrs Büro Basel (Birmensdorf 2, CH-4051 Basel; tel: 061-25-38-11).

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HONG KONG

HONG KONG, City Hall, Theatre (tel: 22.99.28) — Aug. 5: Emily Latz piano.

•Hotel Regal Mandarin (tel: 722.18.18)

Exhibition — *"A Harmonious Mix of Two Cultures,"* antiquities from China.

•Museum of Art (tel: 22.41.27). Exhibitions — To October, "Chinese Porcelain."

•Shan Shui Po Library (tel: 22.41.27).

Exhibition — To Aug. 15; "Chinese Painting."

•Waterloo Road Library (tel: 22.41.27). Exhibition — To Aug. 15;

•"Chinese Calligraphy: Oracle Bones to Stone Inscriptions."

•Wing Lok Street Library (tel: 22.41.27).

Exhibition — To Aug. 15; "Late Qing China Trade Paintings."

•Sham Shui Po Library (tel: 22.41.27).

Exhibition — To Aug. 15; "Chinese Stone Inscriptions."

•Waterloo Road Library (tel: 22.41.27).

Exhibition — To Aug. 15; "Chinese Calligraphy: Oracle Bones to Bronze Inscriptions."

JAPAN

TOKYO, Kanagawa Kenmin Hall (tel: 362.67.64) — Aug. 11: Tokyo Philharmonic Orchestra, Kazuhiko Kobayashi conductor, Keiko Asada soprano (Johann Strauss, James Strauss).

•Obiwa Memorial Museum (tel: 403.08.80). Exhibition — To Aug. 24.

•Fan Exhibition: Edo Kinsai School.

•Okura Shukokan Museum (tel: 583.07.81). Exhibition — To Sept. 26.

•"Buddhist Art."

•Reikis Art Museum (tel: 571.32.54).

Exhibition — To Aug. 29; "Utagawa Kuniyoshi," series of prints illustrating the Chinese story, *"All Men Are Brothers."*

•Tokyo National Museum (tel: 822.11.11). Exhibition — To Aug. 29; "Bichu Aoi Swords."

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Café de Suikerhof (381 Prinsengracht). Theater — "The Dumb Waiter" (Pinter), English Theatre of Paris.

•Rijksmuseum (tel: 63.21.91). Exhibition — To Aug. 11; "American Prints."

•Stedelijk Museum (tel: 73.21.66). Exhibition — To Aug. 29; "Baudelaire Photography."

•Victoria Palace (tel: 834.13.17). Musical — "Windy City."

•Whitechapel Art Gallery (tel: 377.01.07). Exhibition — To Sept. 12; Sir Christopher Wren.

FINLAND

HELSINKI, Jugend Hall (tel: 928.31.91). Ballet — London Festival Ballet.

Aug. 7: "Swan Lake" (Tchaikovsky).

Aug. 9-12: "La Sybille" (Schubert).

VIENNA, Haus Christian Andersen's House (tel: 11.14.15). Exhibition — To Aug. 15; "Haus Christian Andersen Inspirations."

ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel: 628.57.95). Barbican Art Gallery. Exhibition — To Aug. 22; "Adieu" (Barbican Theatre). Royal Shakespeare Company.

Aug. 7-10: "The Winter's Tale" (Shakespeare).

Aug. 9-12: "Henry IV, Part I" (Shakespeare).

Aug. 10-13: "Henry IV, Part II" (Shakespeare).

Aug. 14-17: "Much Ado About Nothing" (Shakespeare).

Aug. 18-21: "Measure for Measure" (Shakespeare).

Aug. 22-25: "Twelfth Night" (Shakespeare).

Aug. 26-29: "Love's Labour's Lost" (Shakespeare).

Aug. 30-Sept. 2: "Richard III" (Shakespeare).

Aug. 31-Sept. 3: "King Lear" (Shakespeare).

Aug. 3-6: "Much Ado About Nothing" (Shakespeare).

Aug. 7-10: "Measure for Measure" (Shakespeare).

Aug. 11-14: "Much Ado About Nothing" (Shakespeare).

Aug. 15-18: "Measure for Measure" (Shakespeare).

Aug. 19-22: "Measure for Measure" (Shakespeare).

Aug. 23-26: "Measure for Measure" (Shakespeare).

Aug. 27-30: "Measure for Measure" (Shakespeare).

Aug. 31-Sept. 3: "Measure for Measure" (Shakespeare).

Aug. 4-7: "Measure for Measure" (Shakespeare).

Aug. 8-11: "Measure for Measure" (Shakespeare).

Aug. 12-15: "Measure for Measure" (Shakespeare).

Aug. 16-19: "Measure for Measure" (Shakespeare).

Aug. 20-23: "Measure for Measure" (Shakespeare).

Aug. 24-27: "Measure for Measure" (Shakespeare).

Aug. 28-31: "Measure for Measure" (Shakespeare).

Aug. 32-Sept. 4: "Measure for Measure" (Shakespeare).

Aug. 3-6: "Measure for Measure" (Shakespeare).

Aug. 7-10: "Measure for Measure" (Shakespeare).

Aug. 11-14: "Measure for Measure" (Shakespeare).

Aug. 15-18: "Measure for Measure" (Shakespeare).

Aug. 19-22: "Measure for Measure" (Shakespeare).

Aug. 23-26: "Measure for Measure" (Shakespeare).

TRAVEL

Aztec Treasures of the Templo Mayor

by Sandy Koffner

MEXICO CITY — As old things go in Mexico, the Great Temple of the Aztecs is relatively new — maybe 700 years. It wasn't as though nobody knew it had been there; the chroniclers of the conquest of Hernán Cortés described it in lavish and graphic detail. And pieces of it have been turning up in Mexico City for years — when the subway was built, when utility lines were laid.

The Spanish had, it was understood, carefully dismantled the Templo Mayor de Teotihuacan — over a period of about 15 years — step by step, stone by stone, carved figure by carved figure, and, using the Aztecs' own evenly-carved volcanic blocks, built in the succeeding decades their own imposing cathedral; today the centerpiece of Mexico City's huge central square, the Zócalo. Bits and pieces of the Aztecs were left behind, perhaps, but nobody expected more.

However, the carelessness of the conquistadores bent upon their 16th-century cultural rape, has left a newly-discovered legacy in downtown Mexico City. When it opens to the public this fall, the temple may prove to be the top tourist hit in a city rich in archaeological wonders, ancient plinths and the historical ups and downs of some 4,000 years — give or take a few centuries.

In Mexico City, local tourists are as plentiful as the *Norteamericanos* or the Europeans. Every park bench, every square foot of grass is crowded with unabashedly demonstrative couples, families picnicking, beggars, purveyors of mouthwatering appetizers forbidden to foreign insiders: fresh, pineapple, coconut, papaya, mango, corn-on-the-cob, on-a-stick, iced drinks of uncertain origin and potency.

The Distrito Federal (Federal District), as the capital is also known, is hot, and the ever-present haze of industrial and automobile pollution is aggravated by the volcanic ash from the Chichas volcano eruption, which has been an on-and-off affair for a few weeks.

The midday sun beats down on the Zócalo, which is one of the largest city squares in the world, rivaling Red Square in Moscow and Tien An Men Square in Peking. Groups of tourists, or often two or three tourists and a guide, mix with civil servants from the Palacio Nacional, or one of the other government



Terracotta vase for offerings found at the Templo Mayor.

buildings around the square. Despite a heavy police contingent, traffic is not to be believed: There are no pedestrians, only targets.

In one corner of the square, next to the cathedral, there is a corrugated metal wall. At one point, where there is a hinged section, there is also a huddle of people. Some of them appear very angry. As the hinged section is moved to provide an opening, a few people are permitted inside. Those who are not permitted inside do not hide their outrage.

"It is a treasure of the Mexican people," shouts one man in Spanish. "Why are the *Norteamericanos* let in and the Mexicans not?"

In fact, most of the people who are let in are Mexicans. A few are not.

For two hours a week, now, certain select outsiders — friends, relatives, associates of insiders, some journalists and a few tourists who appear to have made a sizable contribution to certain persons at the hinged section of wall, have been among the first to see the unearth-

World Trade Center in New York City. "The nice restaurants and the pubs and the taxis are infinitely more expensive than in London."

At the Grand Canyon, which has consistently drawn more foreign visitors than any of the other national parks, concessionaires report that foreign business is off sharply this summer, forcing tour operators to cut back their schedules and lay off some bus drivers.

The Travel Industry Association of America, which represents brokers who package tours for overseas visitors, says there has been an especially noticeable decline in business among French, German and British tourists.

This in turn has driven up the costs of food, lodging and travel in this country for overseas tourists, especially Western Europeans, and many of them have apparently elected to forgo vacations in the United States this year.

Last year Western Europeans accounted for 43 percent of all overseas visitors in the United States, and they are estimated to have spent \$2.16 billion here. As a rule, people from overseas are highly prized in the travel industry because they spend four times as much as domestic travelers.

According to the U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration, which promotes travel in the United States to overseas markets, the number of overseas travelers arriving here in the first three months of 1982 was down about 3 percent from a year ago, when 4.5 million overseas travelers cleared U.S. passport checkpoints. It is the first such decline recorded by the agency since it began keeping detailed records on overseas visitors in the mid-1960s.

Paul Hall, the market research analyst for the tourism agency, said he expected the trend to continue through the rest of the year. He said about 80 percent of the total number of foreign arrivals were believed to be visiting the

United States as tourists. The rest are on business or are coming to study.

In addition, the State Department reported that applications in Great Britain, Japan and Germany for nonimmigrant visas to the United States declined this spring for the first time in many years.

The most dramatic decrease was in England. Over a six-month period ended March 31, visa applications filed at the consular section of the U.S. Embassy in London declined 26 percent from the same period a year ago, according to John Canfield, a spokesman for the Bureau of Consular Affairs in Washington.

New York City officials say spending by visitors declined to \$2.1 billion last year from \$2.25 billion in 1979, despite inflation.

"Three years ago I was paying \$50 per room," said Hubert She of Hong Kong, who was attending a jewelry convention in New York City. "Now it's \$90. It gets more expensive each time we come here."

He added that his advice to overseas visitors who wanted to save money in America was, "Leave the country as soon as possible."

Among overseas visitors traveling in the United States this summer, there are ritual complaints about the cost of the food, lodging and travel. The only thing that most agree is less expensive here than overseas is gasoline.

"It is very, very expensive in your country," said Gerard Boone, a Dutch tourist visiting the Grand Canyon with his wife, Jenny. "But we started planning our trip a year ago, and even with the exchange rate it was too late to change our mind."

"I came here two years ago and it is much more expensive now," said Patricia Watters, a student from Exeter University in London who was visiting the observation deck at the

Grand Canyon, the hotel industry, which can provide 100,000 rooms, is usually the first to reflect a decline in visitors. The occupancy rate in the first four months of this year was 64.7 percent, as against 66.6 percent in the same period last year and 81.4 percent for all of 1979, according to Pannell, Kerr & Forster, a major hotel industry audit concern that surveyed 44 hotels with 29,417 rooms.

Since the mid-1960s, when the Commerce Department began keeping detailed records, the number of overseas visitors arriving here has increased at an annual rate of about 6 or 7 percent, said Hall. Last year, as the international economy weakened, the increase slowed to just 3 percent.

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More Americans Head for Europe

by Steven Rattner

CHAGFORD, England — With help from the sultry weather, the paneled lounges and bucolic grounds of the mock-Tudor Gidleigh Park Hotel here have been filled with travelers eager to sample the inn's famous cooking and wines.

But this summer, conversations among the guests carry a predominant American accent, largely because Europe has become something of a bargain for traveling Americans.

"We're doing more American arrivals each month this year than we did last year," said Paul Henderson, who runs the small inn with his wife, Kay. "I think it is the strength of the dollar, which is almost the key factor in determining how expensive a trip is."

The experience of the Hendersons, Americans themselves, is just one of many such accounts, all of which point to a modest but significant increase in American tourism to Europe.

The British Tourist Authority says the number of visitors from North America is up about 10 percent so far this year over 1981. In Europe as a whole, according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, about 9 percent more U.S. citizens visited in the first five months of 1982 than in the comparable period in 1981.

In Madrid, where the peseta's value against the dollar is near a record low, a consular official at the U.S. Embassy said, "There is definitely an increase in Americans here, even after the World Cup soccer matches ended." In Rome, officials project that Americans will spend about 4.34 million days visiting Italy this summer, up about 5 percent over last year.

Like Henderson, the experts nearly all say that the strong dollar has played a considerable part in the upsurge. Although currencies have been fluctuating this summer, the dollar has remained high and, perhaps more important, it was high last spring when Americans were planning their summer holidays.

"It's like all of Paris is on a 20 percent discount sale," said Heidi Yorkshire of Los Angeles as she stood outside the Galeries Lafayette department store.

The drop in the French franc has been particularly dramatic. In 1979, a dollar bought just four francs; a few weeks ago, seven francs could be had and, today, a tourist's dollar can still be exchanged for 6.7 francs.

As a result, a Hermès scarf that cost 320 francs, or \$79, in 1980 can now be had for 440 francs, or \$66. To dine at Taillevent, an American couple need bring \$70 (plus the cost of wine), as against \$90 just two years ago.

Other currencies have also depreciated. The British pound touched \$2.45 two years ago and now is drifting around \$1.75. The West German mark has dropped by nearly 30 percent in three years. All told, the dollar has risen by about 35 percent since 1979.

Here at Gidleigh Park, the cost of a stay, about \$110 a night, is no greater in dollars than it was in 1980, although the Hendersons have raised their prices by 25 percent over the last two years.

In Tuscany, Joy Lewis of Milwaukee said, "I was here four years ago, and I'm paying the same price for my cappuccino as then, because of the exchange rate."

In Rome, a Gucci wallet can now be had for about \$22, down from \$29, although the price in lire has risen about 20 percent, to 30,000.

But only a marginal number of the Americans who have come appear to have done so purely because of the better dollar.

"We've been planning to bring the kids here for two years now," Joseph Dillon of Denver said on a visit with his wife and three children to Buckingham Palace. "But the better exchange rate sure is nice."

Whatever the reason for the larger numbers, hoteliers, restaurateurs, purveyors of souvenirs and others in tourism have been pleased. For many tourist-related businesses, both 1980 and 1981 were difficult.

"Last year, the coach operators were running their tours with practically empty buses — 10 or 15 people," said Ingo Schmeing, president of Incoming Tourist in Munich. "This year, the buses are full."

And American tourists, with their relatively fat wallets, are particularly welcome. "American tourists are generally high-quality," said a spokesman for the National Tourism Office in Rome. "They come all year round; it is not all confined to the high seasons."

To some, Americans and the exchange rate have special significance because the 400,000 U.S. troops based in Europe are paid in dollars.

"In the late 1970s, with the dollar at an all-time low, those people in particular just weren't leaving the official Army recreation areas," said Berndt Goebel, director of the tourist bureau in Rothenburg, West Germany. "Now we notice an increase both from overseas and from Germany-based Americans."

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The Tastes of Mexico

by Barbara Bell

MEXICO CITY — The treat about Mexican food in Mexico is that good as it is elsewhere in the world, it tastes infinitely better here.

What's the secret? Tender corn tortillas patted out by old ladies and lovingly cooked on their grandmothers' cast-iron *comal*? Bright green *cilantro* — also known as coriander and Chinese parsley — cut so recently from backyard gardens that it practically crunches with flavor? Tangy limes, served in wedges with everything from soup to beer? Eggs so fresh that even non-breakfast eaters swear by them every morning?

Fish from unpolluted waters? Sauces that have never seen a can or bottle? Fresh red chilies, green chilies, yellow, black and brown chilies — each with its own seasoning purpose — in such a wealth of shapes and sizes that even Mexican cooks can barely keep them straight?

According to many culinary authorities, the excellence and inventiveness of Mexican cooking are equalled only by the French and Chinese. But regional differences make it possible to eat meals that vary so totally from, say, Hermosillo in the northwestern state of Sonora to Mérida; *nachos* (crisp tortilla appetizers) with cheese and guacamole at poolside overlooking a long stretch of empty Pacific beach near the southernmost tip of Baja California.

In the following recipes the *sopa azteca* is that served by chef Angelino Martínez Barraza at the restaurant El Galeón in Cabo San Lucas, Baja California Sur, and the *ceviche* is from Restaurant Prendes in Mexico City.

were made even more elaborate during Mexico's colonial period, when Catholic nuns combined the country's many varieties of rich tropical fruit with cream, cinnamon, sugar and meringues of honey and almonds.

Such lavish desserts still exist in Mexico, especially in private homes.

After a hearty meal, though, such as *quesadillas* (fried tortilla turnovers filled with cheese), *ceviche* (chunks of raw fish marinated in lime juice and other seasonings) and roast kid with guacamole on the side at a Mexico City restaurant institution called Prendes, even *café de olla* (thick coffee with cinnamon and raw sugar, traditionally served in a small clay pot) can seem to be too much.

Not the least of the pleasures of Mexican cooking are the surroundings in which it can be eaten.

Imagine juicy turtle steak on a breezy veranda almost touching the Sea of Cortez (Gulf of California); *enchiladas con mole* at a garden table in the sun at Mexico City's National Museum of Anthropology; *poc-chuc*, slices of marinated, broiled pork, served with purple onions, red hot chili *habanera* sauce and black beans under a thatched ceiling by the restaurant that invented the dish, Los Almendros, in Mérida; *nachos* (crisp tortilla appetizers) with cheese and guacamole at poolside overlooking a long stretch of empty Pacific beach near the southernmost tip of Baja California.

In the following recipes the *sopa azteca* is that served by chef Angelino Martínez Barraza at the restaurant El Galeón in Cabo San Lucas, Baja California Sur, and the *ceviche* is from Restaurant Prendes in Mexico City.

SOPA AZTECA

6 to 8 corn tortillas, cut in ¼-inch strips and fried, then drained on paper towels

1 cup shredded Chihuahua cheese (or similar white cheese) that will melt

2 chiles poblanos, fried, peeled (or canned green chilies), cut in strips

1 avocado, peeled and sliced

3 cloves garlic, minced

1 onion, cut in eighths

1 teaspoon oregano leaves

1 crumbled bay leaf

1½ tablespoons olive oil

2 tomatoes, peeled and coarsely chopped

4 cups (1 liter) chicken broth

2 tablespoons tomato paste

4 drops Worcestershire sauce

1. Heat olive oil; fry garlic, onion and tomatoes. Add chicken broth, oregano, bay leaf, tomato paste and Worcestershire sauce. Boil, 10 to 15 minutes, to reduce. Meanwhile, distribute among four ovenproof soup bowls the fried tortilla strips, chilies, avocado slices and cheese and so many other extraordinary dishes."

"And then in Yucatán there is a *cochinita pibil*, barbecued pig cooked in banana leaves, and so many other wonderful dishes."

Torres Izabal points out the strong influence of foods brought from Spain to Mexico at the time of the Conquest. "Milk, cheese and cream all quickly found their way into Mexico's cooking," she says.

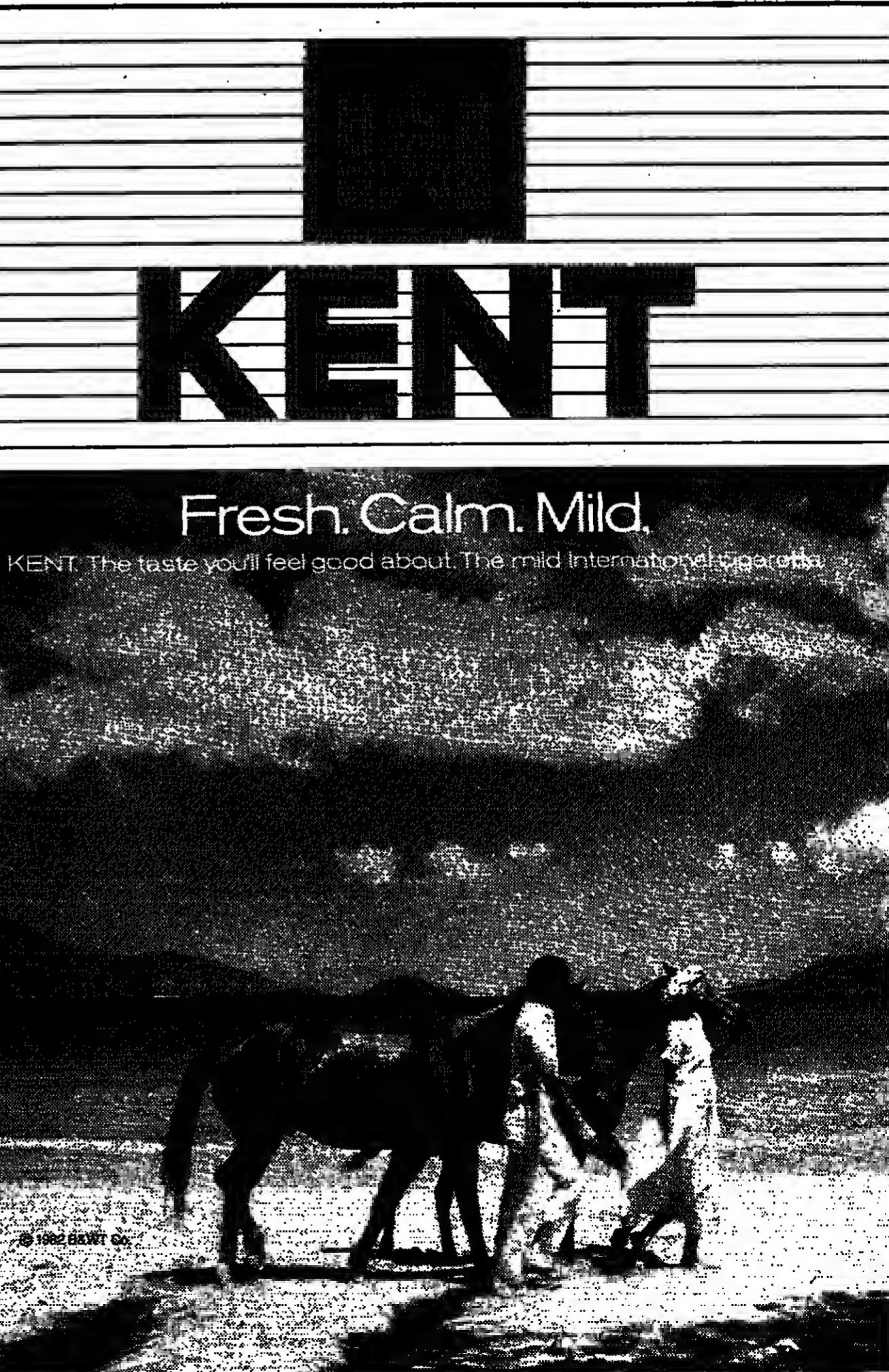
"I love rich desserts," she confesses, explaining that while native Mexicans already used honey as a sweetener, the Spaniards introduced them to cane sugar. That, Torres Izabal says, led to "very baroque desserts," which

1. Fillet one red snapper (or other white fish) and cut in small cubes. Place in glass bowl, cover with lime juice and marinate overnight.

2. Pour off juice. Add to taste: olive oil, pimento-stuffed green olives, chopped; powdered oregano; canned jalapeño pepper, finely chopped, without seeds; diced avocado and chopped tomato, onion and coriander.

3. Stir gently and chill before serving.

CEVICHE



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BUSINESS PEOPLE

Changes at Havas Prompt Speculation

Top-level changes at France's Havas group have led to speculation that President François Mitterrand will try to make more use of the state-controlled advertising, travel and publishing concern to prop government policies.

Named president of Havas was André Rousset, a friend of President Mitterrand and director of his private cabinet. The outgoing chairman, Pierre Nicollay, has been named vice president of the Council of State.

An executive of a U.S. advertising firm in Paris said the appointment "makes our lives difficult." It is a "sign that he [Mitterrand] has more control of Havas and will use it more as a tool, a political and economic tool."

The company, which had turnover of about \$1 billion in 1981, is "well run and there is a lot of good talent," the executive said. In France, where it receives the bulk of the state advertising business, the company has few problems. However, "they've been terribly unsuccessful in the U.S. and have problems in Europe because they have a bad understanding of international business," he said. Industry sources believe that the top priority of the new chairman will be to lead Havas to international success.

A Havas spokesman said Mr. Rousset was not available for comment.

André Rousset

Andre George Bowing Out at EIB

The resignation of André George as treasury and finance director of European Investment Bank will remove, at least temporarily, one of the Eurobanker's best known bankers from the scene.

The EIB is the largest borrower in the Euromarket, with borrowing totaling \$2.4 billion in 1981 alone, and also has borrowed extensively in most other major markets. There are few major investment bankers who have not sat down across a desk from Mr. George.

He has held the post since 1974, and his resignation takes effect at the end of the year. Though only made public this week, the bank's board has known of Mr. George's intention since June. The bank said that Mr. George, who held the highest post on the borrowing side at EIB, intended to pursue his career outside the bank. He was on vacation in Japan and unavailable for comment.

Among bankers, Mr. George, 59, has won considerable respect. "EIB is a prestigious borrower that everyone is keen to do business with," said one New York investment banker. "And he has had a reputation over the years for doing the best he can for EIB. He used a lot of different capital markets and used them successfully."

The bank would not say who was in the running to succeed Mr. George, but a spokesman said speculation that his successor would come from France was not accurate. He said that a banker from any EEC country could succeed Mr. George. The successor, who apparently most likely will be from outside the bank, will be named in September.

The replacement will have to be a top-notch operator," the spokesman said. As for Mr. George's future, there seems little doubt, as one banker said, that "André George will find himself with a number of interesting job opportunities."

Other Appointments

Daniel P. Weadock was elected a senior vice president of International Telephone & Telegraph Corp., New York. He also has been appointed deputy group executive, Europe, and executive vice president, operations, at ITT Europe Inc., a Brussels-based subsidiary. Previously, Mr. Weadock was executive assistant to the president of ITT Europe. He also served as president of ITT Africa and the Middle East.

Dow Chemical Corp. has named Arthur Bellinger to the new position of deputy chief executive. He is based in the Zurich head office, where he previously was executive vice president in charge of investment management, foreign exchange and money market operations. Dow Banking is 75 percent owned by Dow Chemical Co. of Midland, Mich.

Named director general of the American Chamber of Commerce (United Kingdom) was Harry Cressman. He succeeds Forbes Singer, who went into private business. Mr. Cressman previously served on the board of Heron Corp. as chairman and chief executive of B.S.G. International.

David C. McCutcheon has joined the international corporate finance department of Salomon Brothers International in London. In his new position, Mr. McCutcheon, formerly an executive director at Credit Suisse First Boston Ltd., will concentrate on the securities concern's new energy-related business, with an emphasis on Canada.

Effective Oct. 1, Brian Slaney will become managing director of Guinness Ireland Ltd., a Dublin-based subsidiary of Arthur Guinness & Sons, the London brewer. He succeeds Mark Haynes, who is leaving Guinness to become chief executive of the bank of Ireland. Mr. Slaney, chairman of a number of subsidiary companies within the Guinness Ireland group, currently is director in charge of the beer division of Guinness Ireland.

James M. MacGregor was appointed deputy manager of Royal Bank of Scotland's Hong Kong branch and head of its Hong Kong-based representative office for Southeast Asia. He succeeds James H. Smeal. Mr. MacGregor previously was in the bank's international division in London as assistant manager.

A.H.W. Williams has been appointed managing director of BP (Far East) Ltd., a Tokyo-based unit of the British Petroleum group. He will take up his appointment on Oct. 1 and will succeed E.R.J. Hill, who plans to retire. Mr. Williams previously was with BP Chemicals as general manager, production, responsible for the company's factories in the U.K.

National Commercial Bank of Saudi Arabia, with head offices in Jeddah, has named Patrick J. Bradley to the new position of assistant representative in the London office. He previously was in the bank's Eastern Province corporate finance group.

Michael Roberts has been appointed a director of London-based Samuel Montagu & Co. Mr. Roberts will be based in the company's new Hong Kong branch, where he will be responsible for corporate finance activities. He previously was an assistant director of Wardley Ltd. in Hong Kong.

Alan S. Boyd was named chairman and president of Airbus Industrie of North America, the U.S. marketing arm of the European aircraft manufacturer. Mr. Boyd was president and chairman of the National Rail Passenger Corp., known as Amtrak, the federally subsidized U.S. rail passenger system.

—BRENDA HAGERTY

Lilly Drug Move Will Hit Results

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches INDIANAPOLIS — The decision by Eli Lilly to suspend U.S. distribution and sales of Oraflex, an anti-inflammatory drug, will reduce earnings about 15 cents a share, the company said Thursday.

Lilly earned \$1.78 a share in the first quarter of 1982 and \$4.93 for all of 1981.

Lilly decided to withdraw Oraflex after British authorities suspended the sale of the product for 90 days, pending a review by the Committee on the Safety of Medicines. The highly unusual removal of the popular drug from the U.S. market came only three months after it was approved by the Food and Drug Administration.

In a telegram of deliberations between FDA Commissioner Arthur Hull Hayes Jr. and officials from Lilly, in consultation with Health and Human Services Secretary Richard S. Schweiker, Consumer groups had been urging that it be banned immediately.

In a telegram to the FDA Wednesday, British authorities said that they had received reports of more than 3,500 adverse effects thought to be associated with the

British Trying To Sell U.S. On Videotex

By Bob Hagerty
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Mike Aldrich says he isn't afraid of IBM.

Mr. Aldrich, the chief executive officer of Rediffusion Computers Ltd., considers his company, a unit of Rediffusion PLC, the world leader in the budding field of supplying videotex systems to business. But, he says with a grin, "I think we'll pass that laurel to IBM," which in June announced it will sell in the United States videotex products it has sold in Europe since early 1981.

Rediffusion and several other small British companies figure that the presence of International Business Machines Corp. in the market is bringing credibility and marketing power to the business.

Videotex can use the publicity. In Europe, especially in West Germany and in Britain, where it is generally called videodata, the technology is catching on as a means of business communication and information retrieval. In the United States, however, videotex "has not really even penetrated the Fortune 500 mentality," says Mark Plakias, an analyst at the New York consulting firm of Link Resources.

Timing, Form Uncertain

Indeed, within the brave new world of office automation, videotex is an odd contestant, using such primitive implements as the telephone and the television set. At its simplest, a videotex system comprises a few modified television sets connected by phone lines to a computer. Users call up information by tapping buttons on a hand-held key pad.

Developed in the mid-1970s by the communications authorities of Britain, France and Canada as a way to bring computerized shopping, banking and information services into the home, videotex has grown much faster in



Rediffusion's Mike Aldrich summons videotex data.

the business market than in the residential market.

There seems little doubt that the technology will catch on with U.S. companies — and eventually with a mass home market — but when and in what form are major questions.

The British suppliers expect IBM to answer some of those questions and educate U.S. companies on the merits of videotex.

Mr. Aldrich says he expects international sales of videotex software and hardware, including terminals, to soar to between \$1 billion and \$2 billion a year by 1990 from around \$50 million at present. Rediffusion, which had revenue of \$17.6 million (\$30.4 million) last year, would be happy with 8 percent to 10 percent of that expanded market, he says.

"No company, including IBM, is going to win everything they bid for," says William Shrimpton, president of British Videotex & Teletext, a joint venture of Logica Ltd. and British Telecom that is marketing Britain's Prestel videotex technology in the United States.

Trying to go head-to-head with IBM would be folly, says John Pearce, managing director

of Aregon Group Ltd. of London, which has set up an office in the United States and already sold five videotex systems there. Companies like Aregon, he says, can compete by offering more specialized service and staying ahead in developing products.

Rediffusion's only sales in the United States so far have been to its new U.S. distributor, a small Salt Lake City concern, Blodgett Computer Information Systems Inc.

Future in U.S. Questioned

While acknowledging the lead small British companies have taken in corporate videotex, some analysts question whether they can make it big in the United States.

"The market is essentially bleak for the small European players," says Mr. Plakias. He says the British will "have a small window of opportunity" in the United States over the next few years. After that, he sees a "heavy shakeout" of suppliers as such powerful companies as Wang Laboratories Inc., Apple Computer Inc. and IBM offer videotex capability.

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 3)

Italian Bankers Plan to Liquidate Banco Ambrosiano

Reuters

MILAN — Senior bankers from a seven-member group trying to rescue Banco Ambrosiano plan to force the bank into liquidation and reconstitute it as Nuovo Banco Ambrosiano, a spokesman for Banco Popolare di Milano said Thursday.

The group was to meet late Thursday at the headquarters of Banco Popolare.

A forced liquidation has been resisted by the Bank of Italy because of its possible effects on international confidence in Italy's financial system. But some bankers say they can no longer see any other solution.

The bankers said the seven-bank pool will form the main shareholders of the new banking group, which would not include the old group's overseas subsidiaries and associates. Talks will focus on the sharing of control between the three state-sector banks and four private banks making up the group, the bankers said.

The bank group has been trying to rescue Banco Ambrosiano following an investigation that disclosed some \$1.4 billion in dubious debts.

Earlier Thursday in Luxembourg, Banco Ambrosiano accepted the resignation of all eight members of the board of its Luxembourg subsidiary and named

three new directors but gave no hints about how the unit's heavy debts will be handled.

Banco Ambrosiano Holding S.A. (Luxembourg) has been declared in default on debts estimated at around \$400 million. Its chairman, Roberto Calvi, who was also chairman of Banco Ambrosiano of Milan, was found hanged under a bridge in London on June 18.

Meeting here under tight secrecy, shareholders of Ambrosiano Holding appointed three new directors to manage the affairs of the company, officials said. Ambrosiano Holding's manager, Angelo de Bernardi, named the three as Henri Magneat, a Swiss banker; Ingo Rovaldi of Milan, an Italian chartered accountant and company director, and René Puttemans, a Belgian banker who is director of the Luxembourg Association of Banks and Bankers.

Secret Shareholders

Banco Ambrosiano owns nearly 70 percent of Ambrosiano Holding's 318 million Swiss francs (\$151 million) in capital and reserves. The identity of the unit's other shareholders remains secret; there has been speculation in financial circles that the Vatican may hold a stake.

Speaking to journalists after the meeting, Mr. de Bernardi refused to identify any other shareholders present beside Banco Ambrosiano or even to disclose how many people were there. He would not give details of the discussions or comment on how the company might proceed with regard to its huge debts.

The Vatican bank, Istituto per le Opere di Religione, has a publicly disclosed stake of around 1.5 percent in Banco Ambrosiano, which has granted large loans to Panamanian-registered companies that financial sources say are controlled by the Vatican bank.

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its portfolio out of stocks and into bonds.

Drug stocks replaced home computer makers as the worst performers in the market. Eli Lilly, which announced

Wednesday that it would suspend sales of its tax bill in the House of Representatives, House Speaker Thomas O'Neill said the tax increase bill is dead unless President Reagan offers his full support and lobbing Republican congressmen vigorously.

"Many people appear to be throwing in the towel," said Jack Baker, who heads equity trading at First Boston Corp. He summed up

the sentiment of numerous market professionals when he said, "There are signs that the bulk of the interest rate decline — for the present, at least — may be behind us."

Analysts said investors were disappointed that the market failed to muster a stronger rally when interest rates declined earlier this week.

The industrial average gained

13.51 points Monday after major

banks cut their prime lending rates

to 15 percent from 15½ percent

but since then has given up a total

of more than 26 points.

Another bearish factor, said Michael Metz of Oppenheimer & Co.,

was heavy selling by a large pension fund that is switching much of

its assets out of stocks and into

bonds.

Drug stocks replaced home com-

puter makers as the worst perfor-

mers in the market. Eli Lilly, which

announced Wednesday that it would

suspend sales of its tax bill in the

House of Representatives, House Speaker

Thomas O'Neill said the tax increase

bill is dead unless President

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lobbing Republican congressmen

vigorously.

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13.51 points Monday after major

banks cut their prime lending rates</p

Thursday's AMEX Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Open High Low Settle Chg.

U.S. Futures Prices

Grains

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
WHEAT	34.62	34.65	34.62	34.67	-0.02
Sep	34.62	34.65	34.62	34.67	-0.02
Oct	34.64	34.67	34.62	34.69	+0.02
Nov	34.65	34.68	34.62	34.69	+0.01
Dec	34.65	34.68	34.62	34.69	+0.01
Prev. sales 12,383					
Prev. day's open Int 54,752, off 121.					

Food

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
FRESH BROILERS	30.00	30.00	29.95	30.00	+0.00
Sep	30.00	30.00	29.95	30.00	+0.00
Oct	30.00	30.00	29.95	30.00	+0.00
Nov	30.00	30.00	29.95	30.00	+0.00
Dec	30.00	30.00	29.95	30.00	+0.00
Prev. sales 12,383					
Prev. day's open Int 54,752, off 121.					

MAIN POTATOES

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
Sep	6.95	6.95	6.95	6.95	+0.05
Oct	6.95	6.95	6.95	6.95	+0.05
Nov	6.95	6.95	6.95	6.95	+0.05
Dec	6.95	6.95	6.95	6.95	+0.05
Prev. sales 12,383					
Prev. day's open Int 54,752, off 121.					

COFFEE C

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
Sep	10.10	10.10	10.05	10.10	+1.5
Oct	10.10	10.10	10.05	10.10	+1.5
Nov	10.10	10.10	10.05	10.10	+1.5
Dec	10.10	10.10	10.05	10.10	+1.5
Prev. sales 12,383					
Prev. day's open Int 54,752, off 121.					

SOYBEAN MEAL

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
Sep	4.02	4.02	4.02	4.02	-0.05
Oct	4.02	4.02	4.02	4.02	-0.05
Nov	4.02	4.02	4.02	4.02	-0.05
Dec	4.02	4.02	4.02	4.02	-0.05
Prev. sales 12,383					
Prev. day's open Int 54,752, off 121.					

SOYBEAN OIL

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
Sep	17.00	17.20	17.15	17.10	-2.10
Oct	17.00	17.20	17.15	17.10	-2.10
Nov	17.00	17.20	17.15	17.10	-2.10
Dec	17.00	17.20	17.15	17.10	-2.10
Prev. sales 12,383					
Prev. day's open Int 54,752, off 121.					

SOYBEAN MEAL

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
Sep	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	-0.05
Oct	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	-0.05
Nov	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	-0.05
Dec	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	-0.05
Prev. sales 12,383					
Prev. day's open Int 54,752, off 121.					

SOYBEAN OIL

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
Sep	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	-0.05
Oct	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	-0.05
Nov	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	-0.05
Dec	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	-0.05
Prev. sales 12,383					
Prev. day's open Int 54,752, off 121.					

SOYBEAN OIL

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
Sep	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	-0.05
Oct	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	-0.05
Nov	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	-0.05
Dec	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	-0.05
Prev. sales 12,383					
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Dec	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	-0.05
Prev. sales 12,383					
Prev. day's open Int 54,752, off 121.					

SOYBEAN OIL

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.

</tbl

BUSINESS BRIEFS**Baldridge Says EEC Steel Pact Close**

WASHINGTON — U.S. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldridge said Thursday he hoped to reach agreement by Friday with European Economic Community negotiators on a deal to limit Western European steel shipments to the United States.

Since Tuesday, Mr. Baldridge and his top aides have been meeting a delegation led by the community's industry commissioner, Etienne Davignon, in an effort to end a bitter dispute that has threatened to grow into a full-scale trade war. According to Mr. Baldridge, the major stumbling blocks are a timetable for implementing the agreement and determination of what products would be covered.

The two sides hope to avert imposition of steep U.S. penalty duties on European carbon steel products. The commerce department has said in a preliminary ruling on unfair trade complaints filed by seven U.S. steel companies that the exports from seven community member countries were subsidized illegally.

British Plans to Exploit New Field

LONDON — British, the British state-owned oil exploration and producing business, expects very shortly to forward a \$350 million (\$349.61 million) plan to exploit the Clyde field in the North Sea for approval by the British Energy Department, a British spokesman said Thursday.

British was formally established this week to take over the exploration and production activities and assets of the British National Oil Corp.

Toyota to Reduce Planned Spending

TOKYO — Toyota said Thursday it will reduce planned spending on plant and equipment below the originally-scheduled 260 billion yen (\$1 billion) for the financial year ending December.

It declined to disclose the size of the reduction, but said the decision was made in the light of sluggish domestic and export demand for vehicles. It said it will not cut its 116-billion-yen research and development program.

Big U.S. Stores Report Slow Sales

NEW YORK — Several large retailers, including Sears, Roebuck, reported Thursday that sales were sluggish in July, a month analysts had hoped would be marked by better business because of cuts in federal income taxes and increases in Social Security payments.

Sears, the largest general-merchandise retailer, said July sales inched up 0.8 percent. K mart sales rose 4.4 percent compared with the same month in 1981, barely keeping pace with inflation in the retail industry. F.W. Woolworth tumbled 0.5 percent.

(Compiled From Agency Dispatches)

U.S. Trimmed Trade Deficit To \$5.1 Billion in Quarter

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The U.S. merchandise trade deficit narrowed to \$5.1 billion in the second quarter, mostly because of a decline in oil imports, the Commerce Department reported Thursday.

The latest deficit, down from \$6.1 billion in the first quarter, put the gap for the first half at \$11.2 billion, less than half the \$27.9 billion for all of last year. But government officials and private analysts expect that a U.S. recovery from the recession during the second half is likely to mean higher deficits. The relatively low deficits so far this year have been at least partly due to weakness in the U.S. economy.

Thursday's report echoed last week's Commerce Department

trade figures, computed on a slightly different basis. The earlier figures, with shipping expenses computed in a less favorable way, showed a first half deficit of \$16 billion, also less than half the \$37.9 billion for all of last year.

The new report said total imports dropped about 2 percent to \$60.7 billion in the first quarter, while exports were nearly unchanged at \$55.6 billion. The drop in imports "was in large part due to the U.S. recession," the report said.

Oil imports totaled \$13.4 billion, down 14 percent from the first quarter and the lowest in three years. "Recession, conservation and the use of alternate fuels reduced imports," the report said.

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Grupo Industrial Alfa has said it will have to postpone about \$140 million in interest payments on more than half of its nearly \$2.4 billion in debt.

About 65 percent to 70 percent of the debt is held by U.S. banks, according to Erik Jurgensen, Alfa's director of financial transactions, who met here Wednesday with representatives of the Mexican conglomerate's 134 creditors.

About 10 percent is held by Mexican banks, and the rest is held by European and Japanese banks, Mr. Jurgensen said.

Alfa, which stopped repaying principal on its debts in April, said it continues to suffer "liquidity problems." It presented its decision to suspend some interest payments as part of an interim program to steady the company until the end of 1982 while it seeks more permanent solutions to its financial problems.

Alfa, which has interests in steel, petrochemicals, tourism, food processing and consumer goods, said its various subsidiaries will spend the next five months meeting with creditors in renegotiate loan agreements.

The Mexican government also will become involved in Alfa's rescue effort and has "indicated a willingness to participate constructively," the company said in a statement after its meeting with creditors.

The meeting was organized by the investment banking firm of Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb Inc., which is acting as a financial adviser to Alfa. A representative of the Mexican government spoke after Rafael Paez, the company's chief executive officer, and two other Alfa executives made their presentation and left the room.

Alfa had last met with its creditors in Houston on April 30. At that time, the creditors formed a 23-bank steering committee led by Chase Manhattan to oversee the collection of debts from the about 40 different Alfa groups believed to owe money.

Chase, Manhattan, Chemical, Mellon and Bank of America are among the foreign institutions owed \$900 million by Hylsa, Alfa's relatively prosperous steel subsidiary.

To raise cash and reduce debts, Alfa said Wednesday that it will consider selling some of its compa-

nies — but not Hylsa — and exchanging equity for its loans outstanding.

Alfa indicated, however, that it would keep 100 percent of the steel subsidiary because "Hylsa's dividends are expected to provide in the future the primary source of income required to serve the debt at the holding company level," Alfa's statement said.

The company also indicated that it would begin running its businesses as separate units. Creditors have complained that Alfa was siphoning cash from its healthy subsidiaries into ailing ones.

"Transactions between business units will be limited to ordinary commercial transactions, the payment of corporate overhead and certain other limited transactions," Alfa's statement said.

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Alfa Tells Bankers It Must Delay More Interest Payments

Small U.K. Firms Try to Sell U.S. on Videotex

(Continued from Page 11)

without fetching a technician. And the executive who discards word processors as secretary can view the videotex terminal as a friendly desktop aid. Whether executives will take to sending orders over a videotex network rather than bartering them at secretaries is hard to predict, some videotex sellers acknowledge.)

Biggest UK Uses

In Britain, the biggest videotex sales have been to travel agents and car dealers. Travel agents use it to tie their offices into continuously updated airline and hotel information. Automakers use it to communicate with their dealers and quickly find out where a certain model can be found.

BL Ltd. and Talbot Motor Co. have installed systems, and Mr. Aldrich says almost all auto dealers in Britain will be using videotex within a year. Already, he says, two-thirds of all British travel agencies use videotex. Such applications, he predicts, "will spread like a rash" in other countries.

Suppliers also see big possibilities at insurance companies, retailers and others that need to communicate with far-flung agents, salesmen and customers.

Within companies that already have computer networks, videotex could be blended in to serve employees who tap the computer only infrequently, to draw information from such services as Prestel and to communicate with computers outside the company.

Mr. Aldrich sees a "potentially enormous" role for videotex in "computer-assisted" employee training.

Redifusion last autumn received an £8-million order — its biggest yet — from the Soviet Union, which plans to use it to keep track of maintenance needs on the Siberian gas pipeline.

So far, the suppliers are longer on enthusiasm than earnings. Mr. Aldrich says videotex sales already have paid for the \$1.5 million or so Redifusion put into developing its system, which it markets as a special feature of its minicomputers.

He says that profit so far is meager but that within a couple of years the company expects to be pulling in a 20-percent to 30-percent return on assets deployed.

Argon, started in 1979 with funds from Britain's National Enterprise Board, last year had a loss of about £700,000 on turnover of £5 million. Mr. Pearce says. He

says the company, which provides videotex and data-base management software, is expected to lose

Manufacturers Issues Eurobond

Reuters

LONDON — Manufacturers Hanover Corp. is raising \$100 million with a four-year Eurobond through its overseas finance subsidiary, lead manager Goldman Sachs International said Thursday.

The notes carry a 13½-percent coupon and are priced at par. Goldman Sachs said they are callable by the borrower in 1985 at par.

"If you like," he adds, "it's a paper system."

The chunky programs chat up the user, prompting him so that he does not have to remember complex codes. Thus, someone who deals with computers only occasionally can fetch information

from additional \$200 million worth of bonds. Each bond includes two warrants with a three-year life, entitling investors to purchase 13½ percent noncallable bonds due in 1987.

money for several years but adds: "We're now set for considerable growth."

Alan Pratt, videotex products manager for IBM in Europe, says it is hard to predict the size of the market but insists that videotex will be more than "a pimple on the established computer pipeline."

Because it is hard to know where the big payoffs will come, Mr. Pearce says, Argon is pursuing sales in both business and residential videotex.

Loyally, she expects that to change soon.

Gold Markets

Aug. 5

A.M. P.M. C.Y.E.

Hong Kong	257.43	357.00	+4.50
London (1/2 live)	351.57	455.55	+4.50
Zurich	351.88	455.63	+4.25
Paris	346.92	455.00	+4.25
New York	345.00	455.20	+4.25

Official rates for London, Paris and Luxembourg, London and Paris, Hong Kong and Zurich, N.Y. Hony & Horwitz, U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options (prices in S/oz.)			
Price	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.
350	12.00-15.00	20.00-31.00	39.00-42.00
350	3.00-1.00	12.50-15.00	20.00-24.00
410	0.30-1.00	6.00-8.00	14.50-17.50
410	0.10-0.50	4.00-6.00	9.50-12.50

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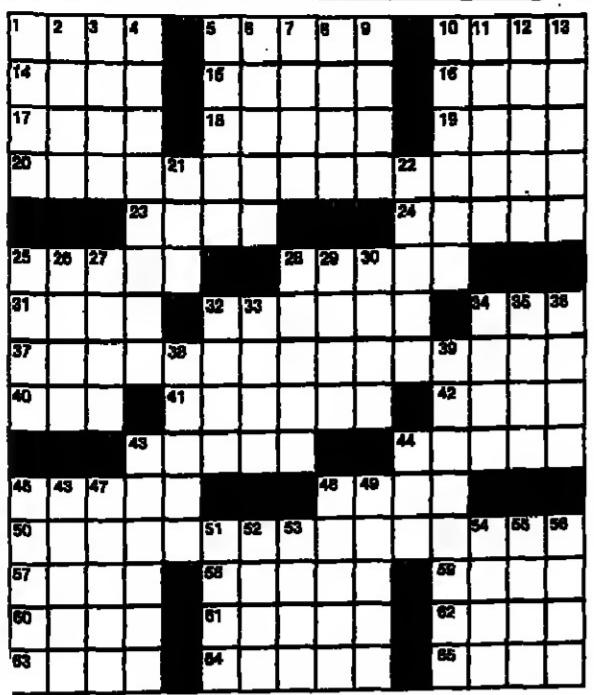
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1 Gambler
5 Transports
10 Mine entrance
14 Fitzgerald
15 Headress for a debutante
16 Laugh, in Lyon
17 Jel.
18 Actress Samantha
19 "— There"
20 Actor joins up with novelist
23 Hardy heroine
24 Alleys for Earl Anthony
25 Ecarts and euchi
26 Drake and cob
31 Natural substances
32 Piece of china
34 — relief
37 Singer approaches N.Y.C.
midtown oasis
40 Retreat
41 Site of Jews' last stand against Romans: A.D. 72-73
42 Lamb
43 Temptress
44 Leaning
45 Kin of the Senecas
48 N.C. county

WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW
ALCARVE	22	22	17	63
ALGERIA	21	21	17	63
AMSTERDAM	21	21	18	64
ANKARA	21	21	9	45
ATHENS	34	34	21	70
AUCKLAND	14	57	9	48
BANJUL	34	34	25	70
BEIRUT	21	21	14	54
BELGRADE	21	21	17	63
BERLIN	31	38	18	64
BONN	21	21	14	54
BRUSSELS	21	21	17	63
BUCHAREST	24	25	17	63
BUDAPEST	21	21	18	64
CARDOZO	31	37	14	54
CAS TOWN	12	54	5	47
CASABLANCA	25	27	28	68
CHICAGO	24	24	18	64
COPENHAGEN	24	24	18	64
COLOGNE, GERMANY	24	24	18	64
DAMASCUS	24	24	21	70
DUBLIN	24	24	15	57
EDINBURGH	21	21	16	63
FLORANCE	20	20	17	63
FRANKFURT	21	21	16	63
GENEVA	23	23	12	54
HARARE	18	44	15	50
NELSKINI	18	44	15	50
HONG KONG	24	24	18	64
HOUSEWIVES	24	24	17	63
ISTANBUL	28	28	19	64
JERUSALEM	20	20	17	63
LAS PALMAS	24	25	20	68
LIMA	21	21	15	50
LISBON	26	29	16	51
LONDON	22	22	16	61

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

ADVERTISEMENT
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

AUGUST 5, 1982

The next issue value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose current rates are quoted on their price lists. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (G) daily; (M) monthly; (W) weekly; (A) annually; (D) quarterly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd

(1) Bearish Fund SF 240.15

(2) Bullish Fund SF 232.50

(3) Stock Fund SF 267.00

(4) Bond Fund SF 230.00

(5) Money Fund SF 231.50

(6) Small Stocks SF 231.50

(7) Large Stocks SF 231.50

(8) International SF 231.50

(9) Unlisted SF 45.00

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL

(1) Capital Fund SF 21.00

(2) Capital Fund SF 21.00

(3) Convertible Capital S.A. SF 21.00

(4) Bond Fund SF 21.00

(5) Equity Fund SF 21.00

(6) Income Fund SF 21.00

(7) Bond Fund SF 21.00

(8) Equity Fund SF 21.00

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(29) Bond Fund SF 21.00

FIDELITY FUND

(1) American Value Fund SF 18.50

(2) American Income Fund SF 18.50

(3) Fidelity Amer. Assets Fund SF 18.50

(4) Fidelity Australia Fund SF 18.50

(5) Fidelity Brit. Fund SF 18.50

(6) Fidelity Corp. Fund SF 18.50

(7) Fidelity Corp. Fund SF 18.50

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(29) Fidelity Corp. Fund SF 18.50

G.T. MANAGEMENT FUND

(1) G.T. Fund SF 1.00

(2) G.T. Fund SF 1.00

(3) G.T. Fund SF 1.00

(4) G.T. Fund SF 1.00

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(29) G.T. Fund SF 1.00

INTERNATIONAL FUND

(1) Short Term A/c Account SF 1.00

(2) Short Term B/c Account SF 1.00

(3) Short Term C/c Account SF 1.00

(4) Short Term D/c Account SF 1.00

(5) Long Term Fund SF 1.00

(6) Bond Fund SF 1.00

(7) Income Fund SF 1.00

(8) Bond Fund SF 1.00

(9) Income Fund SF 1.00

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(18) Bond Fund SF 1.00

SPORTS

**A Club Pro at the PGA:
It's Fun — but Tough'**By John Radosta
New York Times Service

TULSA, Okla. — Bob Menne, a club pro from Westford, Mass., returned Wednesday to Southern Hills Country Club, one of the courses he most enjoyed when he was a touring pro, to compete in the 64th Professional Golfers' Association championship.

Menne has little chance of winning this tournament, which was to begin here Thursday, but he has qualified for a spot and intends to extract from it a week of fun, relaxation, nostalgia and renewal of old friendships. Wednesday, for example, he practiced with two former U.S. Open champions, Gene Littler and Hale Irwin.

Menne, 40, was modestly successful on the PGA tour from 1969-77, accumulating \$163,980 in official earnings. He won one tournament, was second in another and came close a few other times. For a few years, he had a putting record — 99 putts for the 72 holes of the 1977 Tournament Players Championship.

But he does not at all miss the rat race of the tour. "If I could be sure of shooting 68 every day, then I guess I would miss the old grind," he said after a practice round.

One-Year Wonder

Menne was the Cinderella of the 1974 season when, with his money having dwindled to just enough to make it back home, he won the Kemper Open. One trouble en route to Charlotte, N.C., where the Kemper was then played, had depleted his funds. He was down to what looked like his last week on the tour — and as a "rabbi," Menne had been required to qualify for a spot in the Kemper the previous Monday.

The story at the time was that he and his wife, Kathy, were so broke

that they were frying hamburgers on a hot plate in their room at a Holiday Inn.

"It was not because of money we were cooking hamburger," Menne recalled. "My wife and I always tried to make a home for ourselves on the road rather than eat all the time in restaurants. In those days, we used to try to find rooms with kitchen units, and if we couldn't then we'd barbecue outside or use the hot plate in the room. It was a matter of having fresh vegetables, home cooking and so on."

The PGA championship, the last of the season's grand-slam tournaments, had a homely touch not found in the other majors, the U.S. and British Opens and the Masters. Along with the best players from the tour, the tournament includes in its field of 150 a healthy representation of club pros — the top 40 from last winter's PGA club pro-championship in Florida.

Menne won his spot here by placing 20th. The PGA, after all, is the club pros' own organization, and the tradition of club professionals playing in the PGA championship goes back more than 60 years, to an era when all the best golfers were club pros.

Menne joined the tour after earning his Class A card as a club pro. He knocked around a few years on the backwater circuits when he could not play in regular events.

"When I came out on tour I was green, very green, with no credentials," Menne said. "But you had three or four years to learn to play. Qualifying was easier, and cuts were higher. It was easier to make a few dollars. Today the kids come out of college right onto the tour. And they know how to compete."

Menne's best season was 1974, when he won \$61,632 for 40th place on the money list, and about \$25,000 more in foreign and amateur events. In the 1974 Kemper, he birdied the 72d hole to tie Jerry Head, and he won on the first playoff hole.

"It was unreal," he said of the euphoria that followed the victory, "something hard to explain. I wish everyone who's played could have that experience, that self-satisfying feeling."

In 1975, Menne got involved in a club venture in Florida that fell through. He eventually paid off the debts, but there were four months when he had no income, and four months' absence from the tour that "messed up my game."

"I didn't play too well in 1976, and by that time my wife and I were thinking of quitting," he said. "I didn't play any better in 1977. I had got to the point when I just didn't enjoy getting up in the morning and going out to the course. That was it — we quit."

Menne is in his third year at the Nashawtuck Country Club in Cood-
ord, Mass. This spring, as a former winner, he was invited to play in the Kemper in Bethesda, Md. He missed the 36-hole cut.

Menne played at Southern Hills here in the 1970 PGA championship and the 1977 U.S. Open. "It's fun being back here," he said — "but it sure is tough."

Ricky Henderson
Hoisting the spoils of No. 101.

Wednesday's Baseball Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

First Game

Seattle 101 02 008—5 6 0
Oakland 100 00 102—3 10 0
McNally, W—Seattle; Linn, K—Oakland. Hitters: Seattle, Bochte (0).

Second Game

Seattle 000 000 007—2 5 0
Bordi, B—Clark (1), Anderson (4), Shinton (10) and Newcomer, W—McCarthy, G—L—Borrelli, B—HRS—Seattle.

Boston 000 001 008—2 8 0
Eckersley, B—Stanley (9) and Allenson, F—Fonzone, Stodard (19) and Dempsey, T—Flanagan, B—L—Stanley, T—HRS—Boston.

Toronto 000 020 007—2 11 0
Caldwell and Simmons, G—Feltner, D—Feltner, J—Linn, S—HRS—Almeida, Motter, J—L—Cooper (7). Hitters: Seattle, 101; Boston, 100; Toronto, 101.

Milwaukee 000 020 012—2 12 0
Bordi, B—Clark (11), Anderson (4), Shinton (10) and Newcomer, W—McCarthy, G—L—Borrelli, B—HRS—Seattle.

Chicago 000 001 008—2 11 0
Burke, J—Linn, S—HRS—Seattle.

New York 000 001 008—2 11 0
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